CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28543—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8		11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	17th "
B.L. CATHAY	2933	50	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1100	P. S. Toulin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.L. CLYDE	4196	800	J. L. Partitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	12th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	9th "
B.L. KHEDIVE	2893	600	L. H. Moule	16th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggie	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	29th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 137

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
September 19, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY—23, APOLLO STREET.

KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.

LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 26th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 27th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

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Agents and Secretaries.
BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWELS FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.'

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 413, High Holborn. LONDON.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5	8 6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3	12 4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	" 21	0 23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	" 21	0 23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6	0 6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4	0 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles, cash	Rs. 6	4 7 0	Per dozen half-bottles, cash	Rs. 4	2 4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Cash. Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bots.	Credit. Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	6 12	4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	" 6 0	" 4 0	6 12	4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	" 6 4	" 4 4	7 0	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.

PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

BUT WHY SUFFER

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER!

FOR a limited period only, SPENCER & Co. will send any of the undermentioned PARCELS of CIGARS, packed in a Steel Trunk, without extra charge for packing, viz.:—

1,000 GOLD MOHURS, No. 2.

Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for Rs. 22-0

1,200 SIESTAS, No. 1.

Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for Rs. 25-8

1,300 GOLD MOHURS, No. 1.

Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for Rs. 28-4

1,300 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 1.

Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for Rs. 46-8

1,000 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 2.

Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for Rs. 33-8

1,700 SUMATRAS.

Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for Rs. 58-8

For Shipping, a crate will be provided at an extra charge of As. 12 and the Keys of the Trunk will be sent by Post.

N.B.—The above prices do not include rail charge or booking fee.

THE CIGARS ARE ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED AND PACKED IN CEDARWOOD BOXES.

THE STEEL TRUNKS ARE JAPANNED, OAK GRAIN, WITH LEVER LOCK AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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SOLE LESSEE.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.

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The whole of the magnificent scenery used in the Calcutta production, together with the marvellous mechanical effects, have been brought over to Bombay, and Mr. Miln ventures to assure play-goers of this City that the Drama will be placed before them in a manner never before attempted here.

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Stage Manager.....MR. J. H. NUNN.

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JAMES BUCHAN,
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Bombay, 21st September, 1891.

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By Order,
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No. 19.

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Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's Office, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1891.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly..... ,, 6
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	955
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¾
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2-
Char. Mercantile	3 0 0	£25	£21	5 pr. ct.	33)
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	£33
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Shares	..	..	..	..	1 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 4,000 / 750	200 / 150	200	10 / 7½	270 / 205
Bankbay Baths	800	50	50	12	50
Bahram Pile	15,000	100	100	12	99
Bapty Bros	16,625	200	182	18	42
Berar Oil Mills (Ltd., Limited)	1,250	100	All.	Nil	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,375
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	33)	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	85x1
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	650	50	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37½	935x1
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	200	200	Rs. 1	155
Goyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50.	100	100	Nil.	30
Maroka & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	2	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	2	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,35)
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	865
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	90x1
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	2	5=	17½
Western India Flour	...	..	..	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40)
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,40)
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	5 5
Anglo-Indian	99,345	100	100	4	87
Ballarp S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9½pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	385xd
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	100
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	695
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,40	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,40	500	23	10 pr. ct	630
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	480
Gordon Mills	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	872	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Hinguaghat Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	760
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
James Greaves	1,000	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	12)	225
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	600x1
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,00	3	825
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatao Manufacture	1,000	1,000	1,00	40	650
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,00	25	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	10)	2,00xd
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,00	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulberga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	5.0 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 7	1,242
Mazagon	6,000	25	25	8	110
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,700
Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	700
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5)	1,145
Queen Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 4)	740
Ripon Mills	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,00	1,00	25	1,40)
Sholapore Mills	500	1,00	1,00	8)	1,330xd
Soondardas	750	1,00	1,00	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	11,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	475
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	4 5
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	Nil.	70)
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,00	20	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	20)
Beliary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35)
Bombay Cotton	11,000	125	125	20	12)
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	.. ...	55)
Broula Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	45 dvd	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,42)
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90)
French	300	500	all	20	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x1
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Munmar M	4,000	250	all	Rs. 15	240
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	682½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	113½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	600	600	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20)
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Socab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Vyzart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	915

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 29-7
China Leaf	„ 23-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-11 „
Do. Old	„ 22 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-4
English Sovereigns	„ 14-1
Do. Dragons	„ 14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 107
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 107-4
Syoee Silver	„ 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Polo on the maidan, 5 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Mirzapore (s), from Shanghai ; Culna (s), Calcutta ; and Lycia (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lombardy (s), for Hongkong ; and Kt. of St. George (s), Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 o'clock sharp.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Ravenna will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

Y. M. C. A. PAREL BRANCH.—A paper entitled "Life of General Grant" will be read at the above Branch Rooms this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mozambique, Inhambane, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay and Natal, per extra s. s. Oriental, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

I. B. C. C. vs. B. E. S. C. C.—This match was played on the Esplanade at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant. The play resulted in a draw, both parties having scored 96 runs.

AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.—Settaram Rama was yesterday placed in the dock at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C.W. Richardson, by Inspector Hack, for stealing a purse and some money. Baboo Balloo, complainant, deposed to the prisoner relieving him of the purse in Dhongree Street on Sunday morning. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to suffer hard labour for twenty-five days.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

March.....H. M. S. Camperdown..E. A. Clode.
Overture .....La Neige.....Auber.
Polka .....The Colonel .....Herve.
Ballett Music..Masaniello.....Auber.
Valse .....Estremadura .....Bucolossi.
Quadrille .....Barbe Bleue.....Sauzeau.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"HAMLET" BY NATIVE STUDENTS.—His Excellency Lord Harris was present at the amateur performance of "Hamlet" by the senior students of the Poona Native Institution, at the Connaught Institute, on the night of Thursday last, and amongst others present were :—Mrs. Chatfield, General R. B. Blundell, Colonel and Mrs. Cunningham, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Hogg, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Kirkham, Colonel Cowper, &c. His Excellency remained in Connaught House for nearly three hours and expressed his approval of the performance.

A DISHONEST AND INSOLENT SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged a butler, named Santan, with the theft of cigars, liquor glasses, &c., the property of Mr. W. Green, of Green and Company, Apollo Bunder. Mr. Green said that the accused, who was his servant, was in an intoxicated condition on Sunday forenoon, when he became very insolent towards both the witness and his assistant. The prisoner was ordered to go away, but he returned at a later hour and demanded his wages, when he was told he would receive them after he got sober. As this reply did not satisfy him the butler became more abusive and was consequently handed over to the police, who on searching him and his quarters found the above articles. Although the prisoner disputed the possession of some of them he could not satisfactorily justify the source of their purchase. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence and sentenced him to undergo twenty days' imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A WOMAN.—Cussum Ally, a Mahomedan, was charged yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with inflicting hurt to a woman named Bannoo, on August 19th. It will be remembered that the complainant, Bannoo, was picked up in Nagpada Cross Lane on the evening in question after, it was alleged, having been thrown out of a window by the accused. Evidence was led for the prosecution to prove that the accused had been seized by one of the tenants of the building and that the complainant had been picked up in the street suffering from severe injuries. It was contended for the defence that the charge was entirely false, and was unsupported by the evidence. There could be very little probability of the accused passively submitting to such treatment without some utterances for assistance. But there appeared to be a likelihood that the complainant had jumped out of the window to save herself from the accused. The Magistrate could not believe the charge against the complainant, whom he did not think would act as he had towards a *purdah* woman, and acquitted him.

SHIPPING NOTES.—We take the following from the *Lighthouse* :—Last week I predicted that the Ruthenia, the new MacIver steamer, would most probably be employed on the Kurrachee and Bombay station. I now hear that the MacIver Company has decided that she shall be, and she will make her maiden voyage from Liverpool towards the end of next month. The Ruthenia, is sure to be a favoured ship with passengers and shippers ; indeed, those who have seen her say that she is the finest vessel that has yet been turned out of Armstrong's celebrated yard. The second ship, the Lucania, now nearing completion, will no doubt also go on to the Kurrachee and Bombay berth. The addition of these two ships will naturally greatly add to the popularity of the MacIver line, and when the two boats now being built by Herland and Wolff are ready, the line will take a great deal of beating. I congratulate the Hall line on the safety of the Aston Hall. The speculative element who paid 80 guineas per cent. on her are now sorry for what they have done. Personally, I felt certain the vessel was safe, as those of my readers who wrote me are aware ; indeed, had I been an individual of a speculative turn of mind, I should have "written" her to the masthead from 20 guineas upwards. The announcement of her safety must have been a great relief to her owners and the relatives of those an board, to say nothing of the underwriters, and one or two firms who shipped cargo and "forgot" to insure it.

DINNER TO A PARSEE PHOTOGRAPHER.—Mr. Shapur N. Bhedwar, who has returned to this country after acquiring the Art and Science of Photography in England, where he has made quite a name for himself as an artistic photographer, was entertained last Tuesday at a complimentary dinner by his friends of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, of which Mr. Bhedwar is an old member. The dinner took place at Bai Motlibai Wadia's Bungalow, at Parel, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. About seventy members and their friends sat down to an excellent dinner. Dr. B. H. Dantra presided. The toast of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, her representatives in the East and the Royal Family having been honoured, Dr. Dantra, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that in the history of that Club they had met on several occasions to speed parting friends to England, but when one night they bade their friend, Mr. Bhedwar, good-bye and wished him success, none of them had anticipated that his career, short as it was, should be so brilliant and attended with such magnificent results. Mr. Bhedwar deserved the highest credit for the success he had achieved in securing a place amongst the leading men of his class in an art, of which only two years ago he was the merest tyro. After his receiving so many medals he received an order from H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to go to Clarence House and photograph His Royal Highness. Their artist was allowed only 15 minutes and in that period he was able to take three excellent portraits of His Royal Highness. He was similarly honoured by H. R. H. the Prince Christian and his family. The photographic press of England did him the honour to class him as one of the leaders of the profession, and as such several journals gave a portrait and a biographical sketch of Mr. Bhedwar. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Bhedwar, who received a warm reception, suitably replied, and after enjoying an evening of music, the gathering separated at a late hour.

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.—Shrimant Narayenrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, left for Poona by the afternoon train yesterday. From his residence on the Malabar Hill he drove to the Victoria Terminus in good time to be able to take leave of a large number of friends who had gathered on the station platform to bid him farewell. The young Chief goes to Poona whence, after a short stay, he will proceed to his State of Ichalkaranji, in the Southern Mahratta country. The Chief belongs to that line of enlightened Chiefs in the Southern Mahratta country which commenced under the regime of Colonel Anderson. In the dozen and one States included in the Agency there are now about nine young Chiefs who have either received or are receiving English education. Abasaheb, the father of the [illegible] of Ichalkaranji, was the first who received a university education, and gradually the other Southern Mahratta Chiefs are following in his wake. Just as Abasaheb made the first departure from the old paths his son, Babasaheb, made a further departure in the same advanced direction. Abasaheb wanted to receive university education, but Babasaheb, in consultation with the Political Agent and with the permission of Government, resolved to take such education as would help him in the discharge of his duties as the ruler of a State. Colonel Wodehouse paid a deserving compliment to this city, when he determined that the young Chief should receive his education at the Elphinstone College. Shrimant Babasaheb has been here for the last two years, and we are glad to know that he has made the best use of his stay. He has been present at most of the public gatherings, thus giving practical proof of his interest in the public movements which go to make the life of a nation. By availing himself of the privilege of leading the deputation of the Deccan sirdars that waited upon H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on the day previous to his departure, Shrimant Babasaheb only emphatically supported the policy of Colonel Wodehouse, which demands some change in the system of the education of the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. Babasaheb is a steady student, a careful observer and a promising ruler, and his administration of his State will be carefully watched by all who take interest in the welfare of Natives States.

A SEQUEL TO THE TOWER TRAGEDY.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Cursetjee S. Devitri, a tea merchnt, at Kalbadevie Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Detective Police, on a charge of using abusive and threatening language towards him, with the intent to commit a breach of the peace. Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Neomachvalla, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Brown, Solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Framjee Bhicajee, examined by Mr. Mehta, said : I am an Inspector in the Detective Department of the Bombay Police. I know the accused. On the 17th of last month I travelled in a railway train from Grant Road to Parel. While I was standing on the platform of Grant Road Railway Station I saw the accused seated in a second class carriage of the train. As I was entering into another compartment of the same carriage the accused spat towards me and muttered something which I could not hear, but I took no notice of that. I got down at Parel station, and while I was giving up my ticket to the ticket-collector, the accused, who also got down at Parel, came up to me and spoke in Gujerati the words : "Thu" "Thu." (I spit it to you.) He then said to me, "You disgraced dog, have you not been already sufficiently disgraced by the world ? You ought to be spat at. Your life is worthless." All this was told in Gujerati. On hearing these insulting words I became exceedingly angry, but I controlled my passion and told him that I did not understand what he meant to say and that if he had to say anything against me, I was ready to satisfy him if he came with me on the road. He replied, "Don't be proud of your strength. There are many persons who would break your head." I replied that I was sorry that the law protected the cowards, reminding him that it was not a manly reply, and that I was ready to face him like a man. So saying I went outside the gates when the accused again used insulting words to me and raised his umbrella at me. I then went to a Parsee who had witnessed the occurrence and asked him what his name was. The accused then said "Tutor him, tutor him, and teach him your police tricks." The name of the Parsee witness is Lemjibhoy Rustomjee Turner. I then went back to the station and got the name of the ticket-collector and a railway police sepoy, who were present at the time of the occurrence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown : When you passed the carriage where was the accused sitting ?—He was sitting next to the window. I cannot say if there was anybody in his compartment.

What was the occasion for the accused insulting you in this manner ?—That is known to the accused himself ; but according to my opinion he is "at logger-heads with the police." I cannot assign any reason for his breaking out in this manner. On a previous occasion when I met him he said some angry words to me, and when I met him on the last occasion he gave vent to his anger in abusive language. The accused took an active part in the Rajabhai Tower Tragedy case, and he was for some time a member of the vigilance committee. His theory differed from that of the police, and he believed that the police had not discharged their duty honestly. When I used the words, "Come on the road like a man" I meant to fight him out ; but I am sorry for uttering the words, but the accused used such insulting words to me that I could not refrain from expressing myself freely and I spoke the words in the heat of anger. I had obtained the summons against a Parsee witness named Nowroji who has now disappeared. The witness Limjee had written his statements as to what evidence he was to give at the Byculla Police Office.

Is the accused not a respectable person ?—No ; not to my mind. I have altogether a different opinion about him from what I have heard.

But does he pass as a respectable person ?—He passes as a middle class man in the Parsee community. (laughter.)

Whom do you call then a first class man ?—I don't know the distinctions. (laughter.)

Then what was the point of his remarks. He fancied that as the Guzerati paper said, the police did not do their duty honestly in regard to the Tower Tragedy case.

Mr. Brown : I have not read the Guzerati papers.

Mr. Mehta : Then you are a very lucky man (laughter.)

Mr. Framjee : The reports were highly sensational and misleading.

Mr. Brown : Then I must carefully avoid to read such reports. (laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said that he knew that the accused had addressed some letters to H. E. the Viceroy in regard to the Rajabai Tower Tragedy.

Continuing witness said : I was asked by the Commissioner of Police to enquire as to who he was. I made a report about him. I did not know that the witness Nowroji had disappeared until I went to serve a summons on him. I had not to report about the respectability of the accused.

His Worship : How did the accused come to know that you had made a report about him ?—The matter leaked out. A paragraph had appeared in the *Kaiser-i-Hind* about it.

His Worship : You know who inspired the article ?—I do not know.

Mr. Mehta : It was one of the papers which were dead against the police.

After some corroborative evidence was led, his Worship called upon the accused to say what he had to state in his defence. He said : When I got down at the Parel station I saw the complainant standing near the gate. I was assaulted by a *badmash* sometime ago, and in consequence of the assault I was walking somewhat lame that day, so the complainant asked me tauntingly "not broken yet ?" He also said "you have written to Calcutta and now you write to England." I told him not to address me in the manner he did, saying that it was the business of mean persons to do so. He replied "come out and I will show you what is meanness." I told him if he wanted to assault me he could do so there in the presence of the passengers. I also told him not to be proud of his strength. The assault that was committed upon me a few days ago was at the instigation of the complainant, and I had written to the Commissioner in my letter dated the 14th August that the assault was instigated by a police officer. I did utter the words "tutor him" ! "tutor him" !!

The case stands adjourned until Friday next.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th September, as compared with the statement of the 12th September, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 12. Rs.	Sept. 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,13,024	42,81,838
Do. do. at Branches	28,89,502	30,15,627
Other Deposits	4,81,44,255	4,90,01,451
Post Bills	13,092	13,269
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,30,019	31,91,949
Rs. ..	7,27,89,892	7,32,08,125
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,23,68,829	1,23,72,579
Cash Credits on do. do.	78,46,234	77,80,136
Loans do. do. do.	80,15,281	76,29,692
Current Accounts overdrawn	553	1,029
Bills Discounted and purchased	82,09,307	81,95,768
Stamps, &c.	18,710	18,082
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,058		
Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,058	3,92,058
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,10,906	3,65,417
Cash and Currency Notes	3,56,28,009	3,64,51,164
Rs. ..	7,27,89,892	7,32,08,125

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian steamer "Bormida" left Penang for Bombay on the 20th instant.

THE The British s s Kt of St George, 2,999 tons, Captain J P Bevis, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Hindoo, 145 tons, Captain E Preston, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,496 tons, Captain J Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Hartly and Mr Lewis as cabin, and 11 deck passengers.

THE British s s Algoma 1,892 tons, Captain Frank Reynolds, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,596 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE MacIver Line s s Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Buchanan and infant, Mrs Carson, Mr and Mrs Gribble, Miss Gribble, Mr Munclay, Mrs Rolleston, Mrs Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr and Mrs Wood Ellis, and infant, Mr Whitmore, Capt Powell, and 14 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain Francis Cole, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain B Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr Versybhoy. From Singapore—Mr Barnett. From Sydney—Mrs Pritchard and Miss Jenkyns. From Melbourn—Miss Brandone, Lieut and Mrs Ryall, Captain Mayne, and Major Douglas. From Adelaide—Surgn and Mrs Barnes and child. From Colombo—Mrs Pestonjee and five children. From different ports—16 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	Shanghai, Aug 29.
	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta.
	Lycia (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Lombardy (s)	Cole	Hongkong.
	Kt. of St. George(s)	Bevis	Calcutta.

The steamer Hindoo, Captain Preston, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
„ Ravenna, for China, &c.
„ Pachumba, for K Coast and Karachi.
„ Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Lycia, for Dunkirk.
„ Baghdad, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Mirzapore, for London, &c.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
5	Greatham s	Humphries..West Hartlepool.
7	Daylight s	Phillips.....Port Said.
9	Lammermoor s	Lascelles ....Aden.
	Pemba s	Livingstone..Persian Gulf.
	Karagola s	Tice .....Bombay.
	Trevorian s	Blake .....Marseilles.
10	Sculptor s	McAdam ....Jeddah and Aden.
11	Ebro s	Morgan .....Hull via Bombay.
	Indrani s	Burkill .....Port Said.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
7	Rufford Hall	Millard .....Liverpool.
8	Alton Tower s	Tregerthen ..Antwerp.
9	Pemba s	Livingstone..Bombay.
	Karagola s	Tice .....Bombay.
	Arabia s	Skinner .....Persian Gulf.
10	Sculptor s	McAdam .....Bombay.
11	Daylight s	Phillips .....Port Said for orders.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Graham, Humphries, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders.
„ Lammermoor, Lascelles, A. McHinch & Co., for Port Said for orders.
„ Trevorain, Blake, A. McHinch & Co., for Port Said for orders.
„ Ebro, Morgan, Finlay Muir & Co., for Hull.
„ Indrani, Burkill, Ralli Brothers, for Dunkirk.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	DEPARTURES. To.
August.	Electra	Scott Smith	Perim	13	Perim
23	Cossack H M's	Cross	Zeilla		
September.					
2	Holyrood	Rettie	Barry		
5	Canning I G	Black	Somali coast.		
7	Deccan	Bray	Bombay	7	Jeddah
	Baroda	Campbell	London		Brisbane
	Avoca	Abbas	Muscat	8	Jeddah
	Victoria	Adamson	London	7	Sydney
	Hoseinee	Raffin	Jeddah	8	Bombay
	Poseidon	Lemosich	Bombay		Trieste
8	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	10	Somali coast.
	Mozambique	GeMandez	Lisbon	8	Zanzibar
	C Macarthur	McMahon	Calcutta		London
	Amaxone	Tazegabel	Zanzibar		Marseilles
9	Sutlej	Worcestor	London	9	Calcutta
	Newcomen	Haussen	Kurrachee		Antwerp
	C Maclean	Bond	Kurrachee		Marseilles
	Muyun	Williams	Somali coast.	10	Somali coast
	Strathleven	Cormack	New York	9	China
10	Athabaska	Jones	Bassein	11	Malta F O
	S Berkhund	Mackenzie	Hodeida	12	Hodeida
	Adowa	Paton	London	10	Bombay
	Himalaya H M's	Hammick	Colombo		Portsmouth
	Peninsular	Loggins	China	11	London
	Oceana	Tomlin	Sydney		London
	Clan Alpine	Barr	Madras		London
	Assam	Browne	Bombay		
	Jumna	Sanders	Brisbane	11	London
11	Romola	Merrifield	Kurrachee		Dunkirk
	Connemara	Bolton	New York	12	China
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	14	Hodeida
	Bjorguin	Reiners	Java	11	Montreal
	Volax	Macdowell	Calcutta	12	Diompo
12	Aislaby	Maxfield	Kurrachee		Antwerp
	Palestina	Dosid r	Mussowa	13	Mussowa
	Polynesian	Vimont	Marseilles		Sydney
13	Singapore	Farolf	Genoa		Bombay
	Nurnberg	Englebart	Sydney		Bremen
	Imperator	Bechlinger	Trieste		Bombay
	Bayern	Mergel	Bremen		China
14	Melbourne	Paull	China	14	Marseilles

Aden, 14th September, 1891.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sullamut s—105 bales wool, Dayal Khimjee : 2,000 cwts wheat, Nansey Khairuz and Co ; 22 bales wool, M Rumlal ; 34 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 6 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 20 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 55 bales wool, R Mohomed.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—1,000 cwts mussoor, 300 cwts mussoor dhall and 150 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 19 cwts mother-of-pearl shell and 325 lbs tortoise shell, Ludha Dewjee ; 310 lbs tortoise shell, 25 cwts heeradeean and 900lbs nutmeg, B Sajeen ; 30 cwts gum, H M Sadeek Nimajee ; 4 cases opium, Bomanjee and Persia S N Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 100 bales cotton and 200 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 cwts gum, Otto Martin.

Niagara—600 cwts buffallo horns, R Kaderbhoy ; 10,681 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 199 bales hemp, Itcharam Hurjiwandas.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ganges s—550 bales

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 53, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near GYMKHANA, is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Large airy rooms and home comforts provided. Re-opens about the 1st October.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gent as well as the Married Couples.

MOTIVALA'S DINNER Pills by strengthening the tone of the stomach and assisting digestion, remove a variety of ailments, such as Biliousness, Heartburn, Pains in the Back, Headaches, Giddiness, Acidity of the stomach, &c., &c. They are a great boon to the Dyspeptic. Price 6 annas per phial. See copies of certificates, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED A LADY as ASSISTANT MUSIC TEACHER for the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. Apply, with copies of certificates and statement of terms, to THOMAS H. GREIG, Hon. Secy., B. S. E. Society, 19, Marine Lines.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 113.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. C. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. C. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

PEPSINE WINE.—Highly recommended in various forms of Dyspepsia, having a direct action upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines; as a sedative, it has been used with marked and appreciable effect. Prepared by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians (25 years established), 30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE offered to Indian Gentlemen. Freedom of Home Life. Private Family. Terms—25s. weekly, inclusive Garden—Indian References.—MISS WHEELER, Tunbridge House, Hampton Road, Twickenham (Strawberry Hill Station), England.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 34; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SILVER COATED CACHOUS, for giving fragrance to the breath. Removes tartar and cleanses the Teeth. In fancy Flasks with metal screw top. Annas 8 each.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co. Tamarind Lane.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROBERTS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF A VILLAGE KNOWN AS THE VILLAGE OF KEROLE.

Under instructions from Her Highness Kama Bai Saheb Raje Shirke, daughter of His Highness Malhar Rao, the late Gaekwar of Baroda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Nusservanjee Cama, and by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1886, and a deed of further charge, dated 3rd day of September, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following village of Kerole:—

All that village or plot of ground situate in the district of Trombay, in the Talooka of Salsette, Zillah Tannah, in the registration district of Tannah, commonly known as the village of Kerole, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-eight acres, two roods and thirty six poles, less the land taken up by Government under Act X of 1870 for the Tansa Water Works, being the aggregate measurement of divers descriptions of land, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the parts of the villages of Ghaut and Kooper, on the west by the portions of the villages of Coorla, Assumpay, and Chandoorlee, on the north by the village of Powai, and on the south by the unoccupied Government swamp grounds, together with all bungalows, houses, out-houses, buildings, commons, yards, gardens, compounds, gullies, walls, wells, bael fruit and other trees, shrubs, sappings, mounds, woods, underwoods, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 22 1891.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

18, Marine Street.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,

AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

No later news from Europe or America, noticeable in this column, is to hand by wire since that chronicled under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	6,31,193
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,24,125
Other Deposits		"	8,60,199
Government Securities		"	3,750
Loans	Dec.	"	3,85,589
Bills Discounted and purchased		"	15,539
Cash balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	57,511
Cash and Currency Notes		"	8,23,155

A week of which holidays took up more than half, left little room for movement in Money; but the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows that the current had been still running to plethora, the Cash Balance having increased to 364½ lakhs, making it greater, by 8½ lakhs, than it had been at the close of the previous week, the increase shown the week before having been to about the same extent. In the period now under review there had again been a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and Loans had decreased materially; but instead of the sensible increase in Bills Discounted, disclosed by the previous Returns, a slight decrease had taken place so that the falling off in the trade demand, as indicated by the figures given above, was some two lakhs greater than that shown in the previous Statement, but has been partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Government Deposits at the Head Office.

COTTON.—There has been no return of a portion of last week's comparative activity in our local market, and though the feeling has remained steady to-day, and sales all unchanged, the reported purchases have been upon a small scale, 500 bales of Verutagaum, at Rs 167, being all that has been taken for export; while the Mills have bought only 300 bales of Akola, at Rs 158-60; and 200 Dhollera, at Rs. 170 per candy.

Except in the Bellary and Hubli districts where it was much needed, and at Barsee, where enough had fallen for a time, rain fell over the whole of the Cotton area during the latter part of last week, the heaviest fall (ranging from 3½ inches at Wadwun to 2½ inches at Verumgaum) having been in the Dhollera circle where it was generally needed, and where its advent has much improved the prospects of the crop. At Broach also (where the fall had already been excessive) nearly three inches more were registered; but the plants are still reported to be flourishing. In the Bengal Circle the fall was light, not quite reaching half an inch at Beawar, which district had most, and where more was needed; and the position of the crop was unchanged, the plants suffering from too much rain at Delhi and Cawnpore, but flourishing at Agra. In the Oomra Circle generally the fall had been also comparatively light, and the cotton plants continued to flourish, being in flower at Oomrawattee, Barsee, Dhulia, and Jalgaum, but in the Nagpur district when 3½ inches had further fallen increasing the excess, a break in the weather was needed, some damage having already been done to the plants.

WHEAT and SEEDS have not been much enquired for by shippers to-day, and only a small business has transpired in both markets, the tone of the former having been steady and that of the latter quiet. Prices, however, are quite unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	284	bales
Wheat	29,339	cwts.
Linseed	3,950	"
Rapeseed	1,610	"
Groundnuts	950	"
Castorseed	3,316	"

FREIGHTS are steady, but without much fresh business passing. The Clan Gordon (s) has been fixed for two ports at 23s. per ton; and speculators have been reletting in her, for September shipment, to Havre at 24s. per ton.

EXCHANGE was steady at opening, but became quiet and rather irregular thereafter. A fair amount of Bank remittance has been done at 1s. 5 1-16d. for Telegraphic for near transfer, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for the end of October, and at 1s. 5 3-32d. for Demand for the mail, which rates, however, were not available at the close. Credits have been weak at 1s. 5 9-32d. scarcely anything having come out to test the market. Bank Demand, for January delivery, has been quoted at 1s. 5 3-16d.; and Credits at 1s. 5 7-16d.; ready rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'82½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady all day at Saturday's closing quotations for Fours, of 107 15-16 for cash, and 107 13-16 for the end of this month; but the rate for the October account has hardened to 107⅞, these being all buyers' prices, 106½ nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are quiet but steady excepting the principal line of Cotton Mills Scrip, which continues to improve. A further advance has been established in the rates of a number of Mill Shares to-day, say of Rs. 7½ to Rs. 40 per share at our quotations, in James Greaves, Luckmidas, Maneckji Petit, Presidency, Queen, Swadeshi and Murarji Gokuldas.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Wereth Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Thisbe left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 21.

French mail steamer Djenonah from China arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Seyne reached Aden on Saturday the 19th instant at 2 a.m.

The same Company's s. s. Australien left Aden for Europe on Monday the 21st instant at 3 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats irregular.

Good Dhollera..... 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

The sum of about £12 5,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st September, 1891. (Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	9	31 p.m.	8	25
Teheran	21	12	31 p.m.	..	40
Suez	21	2	55 p.m.		13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	34	..	4
" Kurrachee	...	15	..	1
" Madras	..	40	..	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20.

10 p.m. — 79·5

MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

6 a.m. — 78·2

10 a.m. — 82·6

2 p.m. — 83·9

4 p.m. — 82·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CHICHESTER—JUSTICE—August 26, at St Jude's, Southsea, A A Chichester, Capt, 2nd Dorset Regt, son of Major-Gen J O Chichester, late 39th Regt, to Eva Isabel Maude, daughter of Col H A Justice, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

CASEY—August 23, at Calcutta, Capt J P Casey, H M Indian Marine Service, son of late E H Casey, D L, The Doranhies, Raheny, County Dublin.

DOYLY—August 24, at Southsea, Edith Marie Caroline, daughter of Warren Hastings D'Oyly, Bengal Civil Service, aged 22.

HARRIS—August 24, at Belmont, Weston-super-Mare, G A Harris, late Madras Civil Service, son of late Hon M T Harris, age 1 78.

McCALLY—August 24, at Kenilworth-road, St Leonards-on-Sea, Mary, widow of Major-Gen A McCally, late Madras Army.

WILSON—August 24, at Eastwood, Sydenham, Isabella Adelaide, wife of Sir A Wilson, late of Calcutta, aged 43.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. CH.—The question of the appointment of examiners is not now under discussion.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1891.

THE recent prosecution of the *Bangobasi* has induced a good many journalists in England—the majority of whom never saw an Indian newspaper—to advise us as to the right way in which the Government should comport itself in regard to the press in this country. Advice given under such circumstances must, almost of necessity, be delivered from the *a priori* point of view, and upon a basis of very broad and very unreal, and very inappropriate assumption. The intelligent adviser who saw in the recent proceedings "the first prosecution under the New Press Act" was perhaps no further from his bearings than the rest of those whom have volunteered to give counsel in the matter. The exact value of the advice they have given may be gauged from the fact that not one of them, at the time they gave it, knew what the *Bangobasi* was charged with having written, so that their strictures on the prosecution were virtually strictures upon the Penal Code. However, there are good reasons why we should say little upon the merits of the case—amongst the best of them being the fact that it has been instrumental in bringing to light certain suggestions of a positive kind which are rather more to the purpose than the cheap criticism which the prosecution has invited. A correspondent of the *Times*, whose identity is scarcely concealed, has availed himself of the opportunity of reproducing a memorandum upon the native press which was submitted to Government in 1880 by Sir Roper Lethbridge, the then Press Commissioner. His general idea seems to be that if greater facilities for obtaining information were provided for the native press the temptation to extravagance and exaggeration would be proportionately reduced. Let us see how, according to the author of this memorandum, the case of the native journalist actually stands. He labours, so the assumption is, under large practical disabilities from which his European brethren are free. He is under an "alien Government," discussing affairs *in camera*, and unlike the English editor he can rarely have a single friend or a single contributor with the slightest personal knowledge of the ruling body and its aims and intentions. And therefore, the average native editor never hears of the inception or progress of a measure or of a policy until he sees it mentioned as a *fait accompli* in the English press. In this state of things he is thrown upon his inventiveness, which, truth to say, does not often fail him, and strange accusations are hurled against Government and men in authority. The remedy, then, is to be inferred from the disease. If the native editor has to rely upon his imagination for his facts, Government should take care that he has a more solid sustenance. Sir Roper Lethbridge, who naturally had large ideas as to the capacity of the Press Commissioner's office for serving the State, prescribed a liberal diet of blue-book, official paragraphs, and Government telegrams as a cure for the evil.

Such is the substance of the document which has been reproduced for our enlightenment. The spirit of it is excellent, and so far as the advice which it conveys is calculated to make the work of our contemporaries easier, and to clear temptations from their path, it claims the fullest concurrence. But we have some doubts as to the assumptions which underlie it, and our faith in the efficacy of its practical conclusions is proportionately restricted. We should like to know how far the Indian newspaper editors themselves would acknowledge the description of their place in society which the Press Commissioner of 1880 placed on record. What would Mr. Malabari, for example—to say nothing of some of his brethren here and in Calcutta, who take good care that they shall be heard of occasionally—what would he have to say of a description of the native editor which represents him as a retiring person who knows nobody and whom nobody knows? Again, as to the native Journalist's means of information, is it so certain that the channels of knowledge are closed against him? Neither Koot Humi, nor a mundane representative of his known to men as Allano Humi, need be taken into account as purveyor of news to journals on the other side, though both have been solemnly averred to be more than a match for official secrets Acts. But if a native journalist is dependent upon his English contemporaries for information as to what is going on, the least that can be said is that this is because he has not yet learnt to use his resources. We do not of course count amongst the legitimate appliances of the profession such mechanism as a Bengal paper set in operation to secure a number of confidential papers in connection with Cashmere. But the episode, discreditable though it was, showed energy and acuteness, and if the same qualities were employed in a more legitimate way there would be less room for the complaint that the native editor is shut out from obtaining news to which others have access. That many of the native papers are unable to get at original information is true enough. But the reasons for this are not bureaucratic; they are purely financial. It is an exceptional thing for a Bengal newspaper to be adequately organised for even the most elementary functions of journalism. Many of them are simply news sheets, in which one man week after week gives expression to his ideas. The "grievous difficulties which he labours under," to quote the words of the minute, are summed up in the "eternal lack of pence" which vexes minds as noble as theirs, and which can scarcely be removed by a lavish distribution of blue-books. Moreover, we are not so sure as the ex-Press Commissioner was eleven years ago that rabid and misleading denunciations would disappear if a liberal supply of solid pabulum were placed at the disposal of such men as write in the *Bangobasi*. This is a paper with a circulation of thirty thousand a week, and it may, therefore, be assumed to be not without adequate resources of its own. There was no reason why its editor should not have been as well posted in the facts relating to Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill as any of his contemporaries. At the time the greater part of the incriminated articles were written the speeches of the Viceroy and of various members of the Government in explanation of the Bill, and of the purposes with which it had been introduced, was within as easy reach of the Calcutta journalist as of the best informed of his contemporaries. Yet this did not prevent that passionate perverter of the purposes of the Legislature from charging the Government with a deliberate determination to destroy the Hindu religion, to invade the sanctity of the Hindu household, and to submit its womankind to outrage. Again, was it through lack of official information that another Bengal journalist charged the British authorities in Manipur with having ordered natives to be blown from the guns?

All this, we hope, may be said without doing any injustice to the sober portion of the native press which fulfils a really enlightening mission. If a public communication of information from Government to the native press would help them their European contemporaries would certainly not stand in the way. As it is we are not aware that as regards documentary information they are worse off than the rest of us. A report on a Government resolution that is marked for the editor's table is distributed without favour, and we are not aware that communications of that kind are less freely commented upon in the native press of this Presidency than they are by the English. The right policy of any Government in regard to the Press is the one that makes no distinction between one part of it and another. The distinction which was observed when the Act of 1878 was limited to the Vernacular Press was invidious, urgent, and unwise; it hopelessly vitiated the measure, and made it impossible that it should remain on the Statute Book. But the mistake then made has not been and will not be repeated, nor is there any reason why it should reappear, minimised and transformed, in a system under which the native press are refused access to information which is placed within reach of their English neighbours. If they are labouring under any grievances in that respect we should be glad to learn what they are,—what, in the words of this contributor to the *Times*, are "the many grievous disabilities under which the native press" labour in this regard. But it would be unwise to regard any measures that may be resolved upon in this direction as a cure for rabid and malevolent attempts to excite the passions of the multitude. After the worst has been done to throw light upon the purpose and operations of the administration there will still remain men who will sin against light. Is an absolute immunity to be given to them?

A MEETING of urgency is convened for Thursday by the President of the Municipal Corporation to consider the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government in reference to the question of keeping open the hospitals for infectious diseases. The Chief Secretary states that the Government, without at present entering into the argument put forward by the Corporation repudiating statutory liability to maintain an infectious hospital for the treatment of sporadic cases of dangerous disease, proposes to appoint a Committee so as to obtain the opinion of experts "as to what may reasonably be considered to be adequate provision of measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases." On this Committee, the Governor in Council hopes that the Corporation will permit the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. T. S. Weir (the Health Officer of the City) to serve. The appointment of the Committee is deferred until the receipt of the reply of the Corporation to this request; it will then be appointed without delay. It is understood that the action taken by Government in this matter was based upon reports made by the Principals of the general hospitals, the Commissioner of Police, the Surgeon-General, and others, that cases of dangerous disease were bandied about the streets between the general hospitals, closed against such cases since April twelve month, and the principal hospitals for infectious diseases, closed against all cases since June last—a very undesirable state of things in a civilised city, it must be admitted. Dr. Weir's presence on a committee of experts such as that now to be appointed would be valuable owing to his long experience as Health Officer of Bombay.

AT the first meeting of the Municipal Corporation to be held in October, Dr. T. S. Weir, the Officer of Health, and Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, who have so long and ably fulfilled the laborious duties on which the health and well-being of the city so largely depend, will come up for re-election at the close of the period of five years for which the appointments are made. As on previous occasions the re-election of these officers will be recommended by their official chief, the head of the Municipal Executive, and will have the approval of public opinion. It is in a great measure owing to the energetic and vigilant administration of the Health Department that the city enjoys an average of health almost equal to the most favoured European cities. But the credit is in part due to the improvement of the drainage effected by the system of sewers designed by Mr. Rienzi Walton, and carried out under his personal supervision. At the Hygienic Congress, Mr. Baldwin Latham, the expert who so recently made a thorough examination of the drainage of Bombay, gave it the highest praise, and stated that India is peculiarly fortunate in having engineers of proved capacity who are equal to the difficult task of making oriental cities almost as sanitary as cities in temperate climates. This statement, made by a master of his craft, to a Congress of *savants*, is a tribute to the excellence of the work done by Mr. Walton of which any engineer might be proud; and it is in complete accord with the official report made by the same authority more than a year ago to Mr. Ollivant, then Municipal Commissioner. He pronounced the main brick sewers to be excellent in size and gradient, and expressed equal approval of the pipe sewers, stating that very great care had been taken in their construction, especially with regard to the important desideratum of rendering them as watertight as possible. The jointing, said Mr. Latham, is superior to anything he had seen in any other place. And this was the more remarkable, he candidly owned, "when we take into consideration the difficulties attending the first construction, of works of a novel character in a new country, inexperienced in the construction of such works. I must say that the work of laying the pipe sewers does infinite credit to all concerned, and if all the houses in the respective localities were joined up with the sewers the difficulty of keeping the sewers clean would to a great extent at once disappear"—for then the sewers would receive the full amount of flushing liquid which they were originally designed to carry. The distinguished English specialist frankly recognised in the Bombay Executive Engineer the qualities of an expert. When Mr. Baldwin Latham was sounded on the question of bringing out a specialist to Bombay to carry out the scheme he emphatically declared that no one could be found so competent for the works as the engineer who had designed them and had carried them so far to completion; a stranger would have all to learn, and would be only too likely to depart from the essentials of a system devised from experience attained on the spot. In his report Mr. Latham recommended that the Executive Engineer should be placed on special duty for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, and should make his own selection of officers to serve under him. "You possess in Mr. Rienzi Walton" wrote Mr. Latham "a gentleman who has had very considerable experience in the design and execution of works of sewerage, whose experience in these matters will be invaluable in carrying out any additional or new undertaking." Dr. Weir—who is now acting Municipal Commissioner—and Mr. Rienzi Walton have established claims on the confidence of the city, and the Corporation, if they look at the matter from the point of view of good men of business, will recognize that they cannot do better than reappoint two men who have served them so well.

YESTERDAY in mentioning that the Government have declined, on the score of expense, to sanction Mr. Baldwin Latham's scheme for the supplementing and completing of the Bombay drainage, we should have added that the refusal is confined to that part of the proposals which provided for a great main sewer from the north of the island along the eastern side of the city to Colaba, the point where the outfall for the whole system should in his opinion be placed. This proposal was admittedly of almost prohibitive cost, and Mr. Latham will be in no wise surprised to learn that it has on that account been set aside. But the other suggestions which were included in the plans will very probably be carried out. They provide for the speedy discharge of the storm water during the monsoon into the sea by the shortest channels, so as to limit the danger of the flooding of the sewers, which should be left to discharge their legitimate function of carrying sewage to the outfall, whether placed at Colaba, where he would prefer to see it, or at Worli which next to Colaba is the most convenient locality available, and so obviate the fouling of the fine fore shore at the foot of Worli Hill and along the seaface to Mahaluxmee. It is suggested that great reservoirs roofed in so as to be made innocuous to the neighbourhood should be constructed at Worli to contain the sewage until the ebb tide, when it would be carried out to sea to be no more perceptible to any sense. It is devoutly to be hoped that this part of the scheme and that relating to the speedy exit of storm waters by short cuts to the sea, will be not only sanctioned by Government, but speedily carried out by the Corporation.

A HOME correspondent writes to us:—Mr. W. Simson in "A History of the Gipsies" (London, 1865) said that a native of Bombay, "a black-man," who does not seem to have been a negro, and who was a cook on board a vessel, gave him about 1830 a lot of Hindustani words to compare with Scottish Gypsy speech. Among these words were "*huff*=give me." Simson took down "*humf*=give me" from a Gypsy. Is huff correct? Another and more curious supposed Hindustani word was "*rominie*=spirit liquor," which Simson got from a Gypsy in the form "*romanie*=whiskey." Is there such a Hindustani word as rominie, or is it mere slang for *rum*? It will be seen that these two questions really raise a new point about the etymology of two English words that are puzzles, "huff," and "rum."

WE learn that the Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Charles Sargent, proceeds home shortly on privilege leave.

IT has been estimated that the loss of revenue in Madras during the current financial year, owing to the unfavourable season, will be about Rs. 13,50,000.

A MARRIAGE, which may not be without effect upon Afghan politics, is said to be about to take place between the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, at Dehra Dun, and the daughter of Nur Muhammad, the notorious refugee and adventurer who made a temporarily successful descent upon Khost a few years ago. The relationship will, no doubt, increase his prestige among the tribes, with whom he has been residing in Tirah on rather uncomfortable terms, being practically kept there as security for money lent to him for his schemes against the Amir.

THE gross value has been sworn at £596,002, and the net value at £593,359, of the personal estate of the late Mr. Lewis Loyd of Hyde Park-gardens, and Monks's Orchard, Addington, who died on July 19 last. There are legacies of £1,000 each to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy and the St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Granville Henry, Earl of Ranfurly, who died at Suakim on May 10 1875, leaving personalty valued at £30,320, has lately been brought into the London Probate Registry

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Postmaster General.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

It is stated at Cairo that French and Russian Agents intend urging the Khedive to demand the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt.

THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 20.

Up to the present no less than 1,780 bodies, victims of the floods, have been buried in the town of Consuegra.

CANADIAN AMERICAN RAILWAY CONNECTION.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 20.

The tunnel which has been constructed under the Saint Clair river, and which is 6,000 feet long by 20 feet in diameter, connecting the railways of Ontario and Michigan, has been opened for traffic at the formal opening ceremony. All the Speakers dwelt on the closer links binding the two countries.

SUICIDE OF EX-PRESIDENT BALMACEDA.

VALPARAISO, SEPT. 20.

The reported escape of Balmaceda on board the American flagship is untrue. The ex-President blew his brains out yesterday at the Argentine Legation in Santiago, where he had been long in hiding.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 21.

Reports received here state that fully half the German forces in East Africa have been destroyed by the natives.

The restoration of Major Wissmann to the supreme control of German affairs in East Africa, is being urgently demanded.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 21.

The *Novosti* publishes an article, which says that Russia has too extensive an Empire to desire the addition of India, and she would only undertake an enterprise against India in retaliation for British hostility in Europe.

The journal urges Great Britain to seize the present favourable time to enter into a definite agreement with Russia.

THE E. I. RAILWAY TRAFFIC RATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 21.

Regarding the reduction of traffic rates, after long negotiations the Government of India have come to an important agreement with the East Indian Railway. The Government stores have been carried by the Railway hitherto at one-tenth a pie per maund per mile on condition that a reduction is made on goods carried for the general public. The Government have agreed to forego their advantage. The rates in future therefore will be one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile for the first four hundred miles, and a sliding scale of lower charges for longer distances. The rates on very long journeys will be as low as one-eleventh of a pie. These are being worked out in detail now.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND AND LIEUTENANT DAVISON.

Captain Younghusband is likely to leave for the Karakarum Range shortly, and Lieutenant Davison is returning from the Alichur Pamir to Kashgar.

THE AUDITOR AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Simpson Byrne, having given over charge of the office of Accountant-General, North-West Provinces, on Saturday, to Mr. E. Lawrence, returns to his post of Auditor and Comptroller-General, Calcutta.

THE POONA FOX-HOUND MEET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

To-day the Poona fox hounds had another splendid day's hunt, and an incident of an untoward character. The hounds met at the Ganeshkhind gate when about forty hunters put in appearance, including H. E. the Governor and members of the staff, Mrs. Newnham-Smith, Mrs. Westmacott, Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Swann, General Hogg, Colonel Rawlins, Dr. Bull, Mr. J. Symonds, Mr. Cecil Gray, and others. The hounds were led into the Pashin Valley were the line was struck, and with merry music the pack made off towards the Bambarda Hills. The scent, however, was only cold aud the hounds were drawn off eventually, and taken back to the Valley, where they came upon the trail of another jack near the Somasar village. The jack made the best of his way down to the Mula river, and being pressed hard, he took a leader into the water and endeavoured to swim opposite the shore, but his wind failed him, and the water closed over his head, he finding a watery grave. Instead of his brush ornamenting a baronial hall, a sportsman, with more courage than discretion, plunged his horse into the river and swam to the spot where the fox disappeared. He was encouraged by the spectators to dive for the body, but there his bravado stopped, and with difficulty the sportsman got his steed up opposite the bank. Master and whips then crossed the river by a ford to bring the hounds back and a large number followed, most of the horses being washed off their legs. They crossed with great difficulty, and one sportsman unfortunately got into a race and lost his horse, and had to swim for the bank. This incident closed the eventful morning.

THE CIVIL SERVANTS' ANNUAL BALL AT POONA.

The Civil Servants' Poona annual ball took place this evening and was attended by about 300 guests, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, the Government house party, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The guests appeared in fancy dress and the ball was a brilliant success. A further report will appear.

THE HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 21.

The final tie of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament was played this afternoon between the 7th Hussars and the Paigah teams, the former winning the cup, value five hundred rupees, presented by H. H. the Nizam, by five gaols to three. The play was fast and good throughout and a great number of spectators were present, among them being Sir Dennis and the Misses Fitzpatricks, Sir Asman Jah and General East. The game excited the keenest interest. The winning team was:—Captains Haig, Nicholson, and Leibert, and the Hon. Mr. Beresford. Captain Leibert took Mr. Poore's place as he met with an accident when playing on Tuesday.

The 7th Hussars, the Paigah, and the Golconda teams go to Bombay next week to play in the tournament there.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

We know that when an Englishman's conversational powers are weak, and he is at a loss for ideas, he talks about the weather. At the present moment everybody is engaged in that occupation, and with good reason, for such a wet August as we have had this year has not been known for a long time. From all parts of the country the reports are the same, and the outlook, so far as the harvest is concerned, is most dreary. To-day there is a slight appearance of less unsettled weather, and although the gales of the past fornight have worked irreparable injury, we may hope that on the whole things may turn out better than is now expected. The crowds of holiday, seekers are in a state of absolute despair, and many of them have returned to London preferring the emptiness of town to the dreariness of the seaside in such a season as this. We take our summer holidays at too late a period in the year. Many, of course, cannot get away earlier, and they are to be pitied when their annual outing is disturbed, as it often is in August by unfavourable climatic conditions ; but a great many more do not leave home until the end of July or beginning of August because 'tis "not the thing" to start sooner. To sympathise with these slaves of fashion would be a mistake. The *Daily Telegraph* is filling its columns just now with a controversy on "The Slavery of Drink." The correspondence was not particularly interesting at the beginning, and is less so now. As it must soon come to an end, I would suggest to the managers of the largest circulation that they should start a controversy on "The Slavery of Fashion." The only drawback would be that the theme is so fruitful that it could not be exhausted in the three or four months still left for the discussion. A wise man takes his holiday when he can and when he wants a change. He leaves fashion and ostentation to the fools.

The "Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists" is now in full swing. The Lord Chancellor, who as President was to have held the reception at the Royal Society of Literature on Friday night, was not able to attend, and the Marquis of Dufferin, who up to the last moment had been announced to deliver the opening address, failed, as I anticipated last week, to put in an appearance. His place was taken by the Master of one of the colleges at Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of St. John's, who was supported by the Italian Ambassador, Count Tornielli, the eloquent Greek Minister, M. Gennadius, the organizing Secretary, Dr. Leitner, and other *savants*. There was a large audience, although the Inner Temple Hall, where the Orientalists met, was not full. Considering that the subjects in many, not all, cases are *caviare* to the general, Dr. Leitner and his friends cannot complain of the attention they have received from the press. One or two of the discussions have been almost popular. The relations of Europeans and Orientals is to be considered in section R on Monday. According to the programme Sir Richard Meade will deal with the subject from the official point of view ; General T. Dennehy from the social, and Mr. Martin Wood from the general point of view. Whatever else may be said about the "Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists," no one can say of its members, as I believe it has occasionally been said of the members of other International Congresses, that they thought more of amusement than work. A reception, a conversazione, a banquet, and an excursion comprise, I believe, all the social functions of the fortnight.

The article by Mr. Gladstone in this month's *Nineteenth Century* on "Electoral Facts," has not taken the town by storm. Politics for the time being might be banished to the planets for all the interest Mr. Gladstone's elaborate arithmetical theories excite. Mr. Knowles is reputedly a clever editor, but he has not shown his cleverness by producing the article at this moment. He ought to have kept it for October, when the annual gathering of the Liberal Caucus at Newcastle will once more set the political ball rolling. A member of the Cabinet, Earl Cadogan, went down to Sheffield last night and made a rather interesting declaration. Referring to the familiar charge that the Government have stolen their opponents' clothes, the Lord Privy Seal said : "If it meant that the mantle of the old Liberalism, which appeared to have been discarded by their opponents, had fallen upon the members of the present Administration, then he for one did not wish in any sense to repudiate that soft impeachment. He was disposed to think that if they compared the past with the present it would be found that the Unionist party had largely taken upon themselves that old Liberalism as a policy." Some representatives of the old Conservatism may think that his lordship went too far. At any rate the new Liberals appear to be delighted at Earl Cadogan's refreshing candour.

The Indian members of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, who paid a visit to Sir Harry Verney last week at his seat in Buckinghamshire, are full of gratitude for the kind manner in which they were entertained by the veteran Baronet and his family. The pleasure of their stay at Claydon was enhanced by the fact that they met Miss Florence Nightingale, who, though a confirmed invalid, accorded long interviews to each of Sir Harry Verney's guests. She showed considerable interest in the working of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act, a subject to which her attention was directed some time ago by the Poona *Sarvajanik Sabha*. I hear that our Indian friends were greatly impressed by the activity of Sir Harry Verney, who is in his ninetieth year. Notwithstanding his great age he rides much, and generally speaking, is one of the busiest men in the county.

With reference to the proposal to create a tropical section in connection with future Congresses of Hygiene, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* makes some interesting observations this morning. In some quarters, he tells us, regret is expressed that after the great labour undertaken to obtain for the first time an adequate representation of our Eastern Empire, the Indian Section thus called into existence should disappear or rather be merged in a mere tropical section. He correctly points out that "the original idea of the framers of the resolution was to suggest the continuance of the Indian section, the change subsequently made being due to a not unnatural wish to conciliate the foreign members." In the circumstances the decision arrived at he pronounces a wise one. "At the same time, seeing that India will always take a larger share in these hygienic congresses than the rest of the tropical countries put together, it would undoubtedly be more satisfactory if its name could be in some way permanently connected with the section that it founded. So far as the next Congress is concerned, the matter will of couse rest with the Budapest people, who are not likely to be influenced by any motives of national jealousy. The same impartiality could hardly be looked for if the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography were going to be held, say, in Paris or Berlin." There is force in the objection to sinking the name of "Indian Section," but it must be pointed out that if it is retained India will be treated quite exceptionally. There is no German, French or Italian Section, all countries being comprised in the general description International Congress, and of course the answer is that India is a great country, and that the conditions there are altogether different from those prevailing in European countries. Certainly the experience of the recent Congress shows that India can provide enough, more than enough, material for a week's deliberations. Should the desire expressed in the Manchester paper be general, I have no doubt it will be carefully considered by the Standing Committee and by the organizers of the Budapest Congress. The late Congress fully justified its claim to be considered International, but there was one nation unrepresented. I refer to the Republic of Chili, which is just now occupying the attention of all the world. A few days after the Congress had completed its labours and the delegates had returned to their homes, the Organizing Committee received a letter from the authorities in Santiago. The writer of the official communication, on behalf of President Balmaceda's Government, thanked the London Committee for the honour done them in extending to Chili an invitation to take part in the Congress. They regretted that the state of affairs in the Republic prevented them from sending a delegate, as none of their officers could be spared.

The Liberal member for the transpontine districts of Battersea and Clapham, Mr. Octavius Morgan, will be among your cold-weather visitors. Mr. Morgan does not visit India for the first time, and he knows a great deal more about the country than some of those self-sufficient gentlemen in the House of Commons whose vagaries naturally excite the contempt of people in Indian. Mr. Morgan has ideas respecting our rule in the East, but he never obtrudes them upon Parliament ; and that perhaps is a good thing for the ultra-reformers, as, if I am not mistaken, he is by no means an uncompromising adherent of the National Congress programme. Indeed, I doubt if he would rank himself as even an independent supporter of that movement. He is one of the leaders of the Imperial Federation League, and in some respects holds opinions that would almost entitle him to be called a Jingo, if that once famous name were still in vogue. Though in Home politics he is advanced enough to please almost anybody, he is liked by his opponents, and one of his oldest friends on that side is Mr. J. M. Maclean. Mr. Morgan, who sails for Calcutta in the Ganges on the 1st of October, will be accompanied by his wife and daughter. He is the only M.P. I have heard of at present who intends spending the best part of the recess in the East.

Mr. Holt-Hallett I see is once more upon the war path, and is using the friendly columns of the *Manchester Guardian* to reply not only to Dr. Bahadurji's string of questions but also to the letter that recently appeared in the *Times* from "an Indian Mill Manager," erroneously assumed by Mr. Hallett to be the Hon. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E. The "Indian Mill Manager," whoever he may be, has evidently come to the conclusion that the Hallett bubble has been pricked, for he answers the attack upon him in almost contemptuous terms. By the way, if information which reaches me from a good source in Manchester be true, even the Lancashire millowners are beginning to be ashamed of their singular advocate. However that may be, there are not wanting signs of a reaction, and I have no doubt that public opinion will be still further alienated from the selfish individuals championed by Mr. Hallett when the "Transactions" of th Hygienic Congress are published. In the mean time, Dr. Bahadurji, the delegate of the Bombay Millowners' Association, is by no means idle, and he intends to leave no stone unturned to correct the false impressions caused by the too-long neglected lucubrations of the retired, Public Works official. The "Indian Mill Manager" scores a point when he complains of Mr. Hallett's copious extracts from the report of the Commission of 1884. "That of 1890 covers the same ground, and deals with conditions as they exist or are alleged to exist in the present day. Why, therefore, go back to ancient history?" The writer smartly adds :—"Since, therefore, the Commission of 1884 deals with a bygone age and that of 1890 has decided against Mr. Hallett, he is left, like the monkey, between two stools, and there I think I must leave him for the present."

Under the heading "Hindoo Customs" the *Times* yesterday published a characteristic and interesting letter from Sir George Birdwood, who brings forward two recent incidents to show that "there is still as much necessity as ever there was in the days of the Honourable East India Company that young English officials on first proceeding to India should be most carefully instructed in the social manners and customs of the people they are appointed to govern." With regard to one matter, on the face of it, it is singular that a Lieutenant-Governor, for I understand that Sir Charles Elliott is the "English official" alluded to should have offered Hindu visitors "tea and biscuits" instead of *attar* and *pan*. The proposal that the Government should employ some competent person to write a handbook of Oriental etiquette is described by the *St. James' Gazette* as eminently sensible. "There is no doubt," says the writer, "that English officials in the East would find such a guide to manners most useful. It is the unwitting and unintentional neglect of the minor virtues of politeness and not as some people still imagine the wanton brutality and overbearing haughtiness of the Anglo-Indian, which is apt to offend the susceptibilities of the native Indian." As the *St. James' Gazette* hints, if the preparation of such a book should be thought necessary, the very man to do the work is Sir George Birdwood. I should think, however, that he is too busy to undertake a commission of this sort. I believe that all the leisure he can snatch from his official and other duties is rigidly devoted to the book on Indian Art, which he has been writing for some years past.

I hear that the prospects of the British Section of the Chicago Exhibition are even at this early stage in the arrangements most encouraging. Sir Henry Wood upon his arrival in the United States this month will be able to show the authorities that no time has been lost in England to stir up British exhibitors. There is a general desire among the people of this country that India may be worthily represented at the forthcoming world's show. Properly organized and supported by Government an Indian Section might be made one of the most striking and valuable features of the Exhibition.

Mrs. Besant's farewell address at Mr. Bradlaugh's old lecture hall near the City Road and the controversy to which it has given rise are exciting some attention. All the papers reported her extraordinary statement about the correspondence she receives from the miraculous Mahatmas, and one of them, the *Daily Chronicle*, is "booming" the Theosophists in a manner almost as surprising to some persons as the thoroughness with which Mrs. Besant is carrying out her new *role* as the successor of Madame Blavatsky. Mrs. Besant in spite of the prejudice that existed against her writing some years ago is held in general esteem, and her greatest enemy has never accused her of untruthfulness, or expressed doubts as to her perfect sanity. I am told that when lecturing in America, she declared that she was no longer Annie Besant, but an incarnation of the prophetess Blavatsky. Perhaps she never said this, but after her admissions at the Hall of Science and her subsequent statements, it is not improbable that she made the absurd claim. Mrs. Besant will shortly be in India, and you can test for yourselves the position she assumes. From what she told one of her interviewers Mrs. Besant is only paying a flying visit, and it is not her intention, so she said in answer to a question, to wear native dress. I suppose she will go out in a P. and O. or some other steamer. If the Mahatmas are the wonderful beings their followers believe them to be, why do they not transport Mrs. Besant to Bombay by the same supernatural agency that they employ to convey their correspondence from the Himalayas to St. John's Wood? It will be interesting to see what effect Mrs. Besant's conversion to "Theosophy" will have upon the limited numbers of adherents of the new school and whether she will take over any of the Freethinkers. That Mrs. Besant should have been a disciple of Mr. Bradlaugh, the Freethinker, one day, and a believer in the "mysteries" of Blavatskyism the next, would be astounding if the history of manhood were not full of examples of similar inconsistencies. What, it may be asked without impertinence, will be the next stage in Mrs. Besant's mental development if never Theosophy with its grotesque accessories fails to satisfy her aspirations. Will she revert to her original faith?

ACCIDENT TO A SHIP AT SEA.

CAPTAIN REYNOLD JONES, commander of the MacIver Line s. s. Lycia, reported on the arrival of the vessel in harbour yesterday from Liverpool *via* Karachi, that he sighted the steamer Wildcroft yesterday morning about 6-55 a.m., making for this port, under sail, at a distance of 25 miles from the outer lightship, north-west by west. Captain Jones spoke to the latter vessel and was asked to tell the steamer's Agents, Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co., in Bombay, to send out a tug to her assistance. Accordingly the P. and O. Co.'s tug Timsah was sent out last evening to tow the Wildcroft into Bombay harbour. The s. s. Wildcroft sailed from Bombay, under the command of Captain J. P. Murray on the 12th instant, for Bassorah in ballast. It is supposed that the vessel's machinery has broken down, necessitating her return to Bombay.

LORD SOUTHAMPTON, while playing in the polo match between the All Ireland Polo Club and the 10th Hussars, in Phœnix Park, had a severe fall, and was carried off the ground to the residence of Mr. Claud Guiness, where it was found that his ankle had been severely wrenched.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

Our interest in the everlasting Cricket, the never ending Badminton, the ceaseless Golf, and the eternal Tennis gave way on Monday to considerable excitement over the first match of the Polo week. I do not propose to recapitulate all that you have already learnt from many sources about each individual game, suffice it to say the victory ultimately rested with the Poona Gymkhana Team, and that we saw them receive their Cup, at the hands of Lord Harris, with feelings of infinite elation.

On Wednesday night the doors of the Club were thrown open for the annual much-looked-forward to Ball. Of course not a lady in Poona would forego the delightful feeling of invading our masculine precincts and finding out what constitutes the happiness and comfort of bachelor men, inspecting his armchairs, prying into his whist and reading-rooms, and commenting on his cook. All the same, as compared with other years, there were not enough ladies, while we recognised among the men familiar faces from every part of the Presidency. The dearth of partners was borne, however, by our hospitable hosts with unusual resignation, and there was a general impression of smile about the ball-room which was very cheering, as for once it did not rain, and our indefatigable secretary's talent for outdoor illumination came fully into play. The tree-trunks were outlined with lights—there were Chinese and improved Chinese, lanterns in profusion, which occasionally indulged in spontaneous combustion and lit up the dark ways of the wicked with a lurid glare. On the whole it was a deliciously lovely dance ; everything was perfect from champagne to programmes, and Mr. Tom LeMesurier must have gone to bed early on the morrow with a gratifying feeling that his duty had been done. I am no hand at describing dresses, but it seemed to me that everyone had reserved a new and beautiful frock for the occasion.

Two nights afterwards the Gunners gave their ball at Kirkee, and must have taken enough trouble over it to last them for years. They are so few in number now that the labour must have been greatly increased. The decorations executed by Captain Hobday, in the press of other work, were beautiful, as they always are. One of the most novel was a gun just outside the ball-room, the rifling of which, lit up by a candle at one end, was a revelation to the uninitiated in gunnery. The druggets were stretched to perfection, and the sitting-out space indoors, semi-open air and open air was most ingenious in arrangement, and as enchanting as convenient. The full moon shone rather fitfully from behind clouds, and at intervals there was a faint but perfectly harmless attempt at rain. Storms are still slowly but surely working up, from which the races will probably suffer.

Sing a song of scenery
Painted in a day,
Four-and-twenty chorusers
Drilled their part to play.
Principals to sing and act,
And lightly point the toe,
Wasn't that a lot of work,
For one poor man to do?

And yet the audience on Saturday greeted Captain Hobday with no very enthusiastic ovation, and as a whole the house was a somewhat discouragingly cold one. The most intricate yet obvious puns failed to raise an audible smile, and the encores were never insisted on. No doubt we wanted the Governor and Chief to give us a lead ; and "Robert Macaire's" reception on Staff night will probably present a brilliant contrast to the first night's. We can't even be amused in this world without the sanction and example of higher authority, and the joke which has raised a humorous gleam in the grave eyes of H. E. the Governor is patented as orthodox and labelled forever, as *real* jam! The Herculean task of putting twos pieces on the boards, one immediately after the other, in the busiest time of our Poona season, was crowned, nevertheless, with an artistic success. In spite of the fact that an accident had made a substitute necessary in one of the principal *roles*, and that Mr. Liddell, who threw himself into the breach, never trod the boards as Marie, that crumbiest of widows, till the dress rehearsal, the piece ran very smoothly throughout. The cast is more altered than it promised to be. Captain Bayley could not, after all, come to take up the part of Pierre the Waiter, and Mr. Seton of the Worcesters, promoted from the ranks of the chorus, took his place. He does it well, and his enunciation, both in speaking and singing, is particularly clear, but his interpretation of the character lacks the inimitable abandon of his predecessor. Mr. Lloyd-Jones, the seedy cracks-man, Jacques Strop, whose garments present a disintegrated and unseemly appearance, was good but not always evenly so. Here and there he came out strikingly well, and his attitudes in the lullaby scene—when nursing his ridiculous baby (a knotted towel) were irresistibly funny. He might have pointed his jokes a little more, and indeed throughout does not speak out clearly enough. The New Sergeant, Doctor Moore, stands six feet two in his boots, and his grand voice is in proportion to his inches. He enters wonderfully into the spirit of his *role*, is magisterial and dictatorial, paternal and self-satisfied; and in his fretfulness in the Court Martial scene, reminded us of Toole in "Trying a Magistrate." His two Gendarmes, Paul Lucien and William Edward, danced marvellously ; their feet positively *twinkled*, and they were deservedly encored. Charles, the limp, melancholy, cantankerous, mercenary and jealous lover, was acted by Mr. Gordon, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, who took the character last year. His acting, singing and dancing are simply superlative—I never saw a face capable of so many expressions, and Irving is not a more thorough master of eye-brow play. He has the type of face peculiar to the burlesque actor, and you can trace in him a distinct resemblance to Arthur Roberts. Doctor Marks is exquisitely comic, as he always is, and his exit with Marie "took" as much as anything in the evening. Mr. Liddell is a delicious old girl. His singing suggests that that good lady's voice is slightly *passee*, which greatly adds to the quaintness of the lone, lorn (grass) widdy, but I think he uses falsetto a little too much in speaking ; it is effective here and there, but trying to listen to as a continuance. I must not forget to mention the picturesque Inn-keeper, Dr. Ferguson. His soft tenor voice came out well, and the part suited him down to the ground. Of Robert himself how shall I speak? That gallant and dashing member of the swell-mob, is utterly beyond praise, as also is Miss Pottinger's Clementine. We all know that it is a work of supererogation to paint the Lily. Her fairy-like grace, her perfect acting, the thrilling sweetness of her voice you have already witnessed, and will soon enjoy again. Not Poona only, but the Presidency, not the Presidency only, but India should be proud of Captain Hobday and Miss Pottinger ; and "if any of you know cause or just impediment why these two persons should not be"—but we anticipate!

The Topical Duet, "That isn't what the Papers say," full of course of local allusions to racing, polo, cricket, &c., was a great feature of the first act, and the gag which Robert Macaire generally scattered round, especially the Baccarat jokes, never missed their mark, though the audience was a trifle difficult to rouse. The chorus, dressed in the fetching creations of Captain Hobday's fantastic fancy, were divided into three sections—Fish-wives and Fishermen, Arcadian Shepherds and Shepherdesses, and Alsatian Peasants much idealised. They did their duty well, and the spectacle of the whole company overcome by Charles' sad solo, "Oh! my darling Clementine," going through the chorus a last time speechless with woes and with the extravagant pantomime of extreme grief, was beyond description funny. Some of the music, much of which is from the later London burlesques, is really lovely, and most of the songs are hauntingly catchy.

The plaintive sweetness of the lullaby, with its delicately whistled refrain, "Listen to my tale of Woe" and that peculiar song "Who did?" are still running in our heads. I understand that "Faust" is to far surpass "Robert Macaire," if that be possible, and certainly the cast is an exceptionally strong one. Captain Hobday evidently thinks that such a success as "Bluebeard" achieved is worth taking trouble for.

As, for the last four nights it has been "three o'clock to-morrow morning" before your humble contributor has been able to retire "to the downy," we must really make up for lost time and so—Goodnight!

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN

Our contemporary *Truth* has given Indian matters greater prominence than ever this week, having, instead of the obscure paragraphs under "*Entre Nous*," given us large type and big headlines. Here are two extracts of peculiar interest to Bombay :—

"AN INDIAN GRIEVANCE AND ITS REMEDY."

Under this heading "Scrutator" writes :—

Within the last few months attention has been more than once drawn in the columns of *Truth* to the burden imposed upon officers by the passage to and from India, and the very scanty attempts made by Government to lighten the burden for them. The extent to which the tax is felt is shown by the increasing practice of travelling second-class—a practice which, it will be remembered, was recently thought worthy of official notice and condemnation by the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. There is no crime, that I see, in officers travelling second class, and they deserve the highest credit for pocketing their pride, in preference to pinching their pockets for the mere sake of appearances. But if, as Sir George Greaves laid down—and as may very possibly be the case—an officer holding her Majesty's Commission ought to live on board ship in a style befitting his rank, then it is the business of the Government to give him the means of doing so. Instead of lecturing the officers under his command, therefore, Sir George Greaves would have been better employed in remonstrating with the War Office.

This subject has just been brought to my notice again by a correspondent who calls my attention to the privileges accorded to French officers by the Company of the "Messageries Maritimes." This company is subsidised by the French Government for the carriage of the mails. The exact amount of the subsidy I cannot state, but I believe that it is very considerably less than that received by the Peninsular and Oriental, or any other English steamship Company under contract for the mail service. As one of the terms of their contract with the Government, however, the Messageries Maritimes undertake to carry all French officers at 30 per cent. under the ordinary rates. That the P. & O. Company can be expected to do as much as this, I do not suggest for a moment. The number of officers carried by them must be out of all proportion to the number of French officers carried by the Messageries Maritimes. But, on the other hand, so is the 30 per cent. allowed to French officers out of all proportion to the nothing at all allowed to our own under similar circumstances. I think, and think very strongly, that the Government, which is paying a very large sum per annum to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, might reasonably stipulate that its own servants should be carried at cost price, or might, if necessary, pay a few thousands a year more in the way of subsidy in order to obtain specially favourable terms for them. So far from that, our Government does nothing whatever. For all that I can learn, no Government official has ever troubled his head on the subject—if we except the remonstrance addressed to the Bombay officers for condescending to the economies of the second class.

An opportunity may possibly arise before long for giving this matter practical consideration. The air has been full for some time past of rumours of an approaching change in the Indian trooping system, by the transference of the whole undertaking to private hands. The only private contractors likely to undertake the job are the P. & O. Company, and, in the event of their accepting such a contract, some arrangement ought, undoubtedly, to be made with them for the conveyance of both Military officers and Civil servants, with their wives and families, to and from India, on special terms. Should no arrangement of this kind come within the range of practical politics, the question, as it stands at present, might very well be brought to the attention of Parliament when next the mail subsidies are under consideration. The Army and the Indian Civil Service are influentially enough represented in the House of Commons to ensure their case receiving a fair hearing, and there will be no lack of support from other quarters.

"AN INDIAN VENTURE."

In the section devoted to "Mammon," *Truth* has the following remarks :—

The Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited, was formed in April, 1890, for the purpose of "extending to her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, Civil Service, and the European and native community in India, the benefits of co-operative trading." Of the authorised capital of £100,000 in shares of £10 each, £30,000 is stated to have been allotted, the remaining £40,000 of capital being reserved for issue in India. But the somewhat grandiloquent programme of the concern does not appear to be consistent with any benefit to the shareholders, and the unsatisfactory nature of the report issued to the shareholders under date London, June 2 last, necessitates joint consideration of its position by both the English and Indian shareholders. One of the latter, residing at Bombay, has sent me a communication, containing information gathered on the spot, with the object of saving the shareholders' money, or such portion of it as may not have been already lost.

At my correspondent's suggestion, which I cordially endorse, I now ask the directors of the Company—Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, Major-General Sir William G. Davies, Rear-Admiral Robert A. E. Scott, the Hon. Dudley Murray, Mr. Alfred Cotterell-Tupp, and Mr. John D. Tannahill—to kindly furnish replies to the following questions :—

What is the amount of capital actually subscribed, and the profit or loss made?

What is the amount of trade done by the Society, and what are the present average earnings of the Society in India and the expenditure in London and India?

Why has a branch been opened only at Bombay and not at Calcutta, as promised in the prospectus?

Has the result of the arrangements entered into with the firm of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. been of the "very advantageous nature" anticipated by the directors in the prospectus, and warranting the large commission charge levied by this firm from the Society?

It would also be interesting to know what steps the directors took to ascertain that the commission of 3½ per cent. paid to Messrs Finlay & Co. was a fair charge; if they are still of opinion that it is fair ; and, if not, what further steps they took to protect the shareholders? It is readily ascertainable that this charge is more than double the ordinary Indian commission charge of such old-established houses as Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon & Co. or Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. on business of similar extent. There is only too much reason to fear, judging from the report issued, and the scanty information afforded to the shareholders (although the Company has been in existence for more than twelve months), that the directors have nothing of an encouraging nature to state. However this may be, it is time that the directors should take the shareholders into their confidence, and they will, therefore, do well to furnish replies to the above-stated reasonable questions. If they have any encouraging news to communicate, the columns of *Truth* are open to them for the purpose. If the reverse be the case, the sooner the shareholders know the worst the better will it be for all parties. Under no circumstances should the English shareholders permit any further capital to be called up before the points raised in my questions are fully explained.

We understand that the following answer has been sent to the above :—

TO THE FINANCIAL EDITOR—"TRUTH."

Sir,—With reference to your observations on this Society in your issue of the 3rd instant, I am desired by my directors to say that a duly audited trading account of this company, covering the full period of this Society's operations up to the 30th June last, is expected here from Bombay in about a fortnight, when it will be incorporated in the London account and a balance sheet issued in the usual way after audit here. The queries raised by you will thereby be fully answered. In the meantime, I am to say that the subscribed capital is £33,480, of which half has been called up.

The establishment of a branch at Calcutta has been deferred as unexpected competition by rival stores at Bombay, which did not exist when this Society opened at that place, and called for a larger outlay in stock than was originally anticipated, and my directors have therefore deemed it advisable to be guided by the wishes of the shareholders before incurring further expenditure with this object.

The commission paid to Messrs. Jas. Finlay and Co. covers the cost of a buying department, which otherwise the Society would have to maintain itself, and also a considerable amount of clerical labour.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. F. HUNT,
Secretary and Manager.

49, Pall Mall, London, S. W., Sept. 4.

NOTWITHSTANDING contradictions, the *Figaro* maintains the truth of the statement that the Czarina will visit France, accompanied by the Grand Duke George.

ACTING under powers from the Finance Minister, the Imperial Bank of Russia will forthwith proceed to make a fresh temporary issue of credit notes to the amount of 25,000,000 roubles.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and the same special jury:—

THE AHMEDNUGGUR MURDER CASE.

Thomas Foster, a sergeant, and Richard John Blackburn, a lance-sergeant in the Royal Lancashire Regiment, were charged with having, on the night of the 7th August last, at Ahmednuggur, committed the murder of a Mussulman, name unknown, in the Soldiers' Garden in that city. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Russell appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued,

Krishna Gungaram, a labourer, said that about 9-30 on the evening of the 7th August last, on the road near the infantry lines, past the Sergeants' Mess, he saw two soldiers, with stripes on their arms, coming from the direction of the Gardens at Ahmednuggur. He was unable to recognise the soldiers, and could not say if they were carrying swords or not.

To the jury : The two soldiers were not walking as if under the influence of liquor.

Private Peter Hutchinson stated that about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 7th August last, the second accused came to him alone and asked him to go over to the Temperance Room and tell Private Knowles to take the first accused's sword, belt, and stick to his (the second accused's) room. Witness did so, and the second accused gave him four annas for his trouble.

Cross-examined : The second accused, who was in fatigue dress and looked dirty, was not apparently under the influence of liquor. Witness did not see either of the prisoners return to the barracks late in the evening.

Private George Knowles stated that, on receiving a message, he took the first accused's sword, belt, and a cane to him in the second accused's quarters. When he delivered the articles, he thought the first accused was drunk. He again saw the sword and belt about 11-30 the same night, when they were lying on Sergeant Wynn's cot, which was in the same room on the first accused's bed. Witness did not examine the sword and belt that evening. When witness saw the two accused, they were in walking-out order, the first accused wearing witness's cap. Witness had not seen his cap since that night.

Cross-examined by Mr Russell : The first accused was drunk and he was not in a fit state to go out. Witness did not notice in what state the second accused was on the 7th August. Witness had never asked for his cap to be returned. When he saw the sword and belt lying on Sergeant Wynn's cot, he picked them up and hung them on a peg.

To the jury : Witness did not examine the sword and scabbard, and for all he knew they might have belonged to Sergeant Wynn instead of the first accused. The second accused was in the habit of getting drunk,

Private Charles Parnell stated that about 9-40 p.m., on the 7th August, he saw the second accused in his room in full dress with his side arms on. He was then as far drunk as a man could be. Sergeants should have been in that evening at 9-30 p.m. to see all men in bed, and to keep silence in the room. The sheet and cap produced were the second accused's property, the sheet being similar to one that was on his bed on the 7th August.

Cross-examined : Soldiers, when wearing red coats, carried their watches in the inside breast pocket. It was not possible to get at that pocket without unbuttoning the coat. The second accused was a well-conducted man and a good sergeant, and only got drunk occasionally. The Soldiers' Gardens were put out of bounds on the first day of the Moharrum, none of the men of the regiment being allowed to go there. The reason of their being put out of bounds was because a lot of disreputable natives went there, and there was a likelihood of a row taking place. When he returned, the second accused did not look as if he had been running. He came in quite cool and did not appear as if he had been in a row. He could not, however, walk straight or speak clearly, and fell on witness's bed when he came in. Witness noticed no blood on any part of the second accused when he came in, as it was too dark to see. Witness recognised the second accused's sheet by the *dhobie* mark.

Witness recognised the trousers produced as those worn by the second accused on the evening of the 7th August.

To the jury : Although the second accused fell on witness's bed, there was no stain or marks upon his sheets. The blood-stained sheet produced was the one that was on the second accused's bed.

Sergeant Robert James stated that when the second accused reported himself on parade on the 7th August, he appeared to be excited. The pipe produced was shown by the second accused to witness a few days before the 7th August as a patent.

Cross-examined : The second accused did not appear to be drunk when he reported himself on parade. He would have had to pull himself before reporting. Witness had not heard of any row in the Soldiers' Gardens that night.

Sergeant Lightbourn said that, on the evening of the 9th August last, the second accused showed him the watch produced which, he said, he had bought for Rs. 6. Witness afterwards saw the accused on parade at 9-55 p.m., when he was sober, but out of breath, though not excited.

Sergeant Elliott said that, at 10-10 p.m., on the 7th August, he saw the first accused sitting in his quarters, and judged from his appearance that he had a few pints of beer. Witness left him at the Mess-room, and had never heard that there had been a row in the Soldiers' Gardens. Prisoner had his cap on when he went to the Sergeants' Mess-room, and he told witness that he had been in a scuffle, but did not state with whom.

Sergeant Bowman said he was in charge of the Sergeants' Mess-room, and saw the first accused come in with the last witness on the 7th August. Prisoner had then a pint of beer and fell asleep, and witness left him there on closing the bar. He and Sergeant Blackman had tried to r

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

THE final tie for the polo tournament was played off to-day in the presence of a large and interested crowd of spectators including H. E. the Governor and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The preliminary ties were played off on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, and the Poona Horse, who defeated the Visitors and the 3rd Hussars, and the Poona Gymkhana who defeated the Bombay Gymkhana and the 18th Hussars, were the teams to enter for the final struggle for the Cup. From the smartness both teams had exhibited in putting out their opponents, it was expected on all hands that the play to-day would be exceptionally keen, and it was a matter of impossibility to say which team would prove victorious. Poona Gymkhana had the services of such certain players as Captain LeGallais and Dr. Burness, whilst, on the other side, there were Dr. Stewart and Captain Yorstoun. Both teams were capitally mounted and they entered the arena with equal chances. Fortune favoured the cavalry at the outset, and they, winning the toss, had first choice of the ground. However, as will be seen from the description of the play, here the luck of the cavalry deserted them, and, for the greater part of the game, they were called upon to adopt defensive rather than offensive tactics. Dr. Burness and Captain Le Gallais managed to get the ball between their opponents' flags twice in the first period, whilst Dr. Stewar tin the third period was the only one to score for his team. The game throughout was a splendid exhibition of polo, and although the best team won, their opponents were worthy foemen,and if they should ever meet them again it would be hazardous prophesying the result of the about. The teams were composed as follows :—

POONA HORSE.

Lieutenant W. M. Newnham 1, Captain Yorstoun 2, Lieutenant C. Ducat 3, Surgeon-Major Stewart back.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Captain W. J. Peyton, A.D.C. 1, Captain Le Gallais, A.D.C. 2, Dr. B. F. Burness 3, Captain J. W. Brownrigg back.

FIRST QUARTER.

Play commenced at 5 o'clock and Poona Horse winning the toss chose the north end of the ground. Captain Le Gallais and Captain Yorstoun crossed sticks; and the former securing the ball, raced ahead of the field with it. He got some distance when he missed his stroke and overrode the ball. Poona Horse, who were racing at his heels, also passed the ball without altering its position, when Dr. Burness came up and made a dash for goal but was unsuccessful. The ball was hit into play once more, but it was soon again into bye, being driven beyond the goal line this time by Captain leGallais who made a stroke for goal at an angle. From the hit in,Captain LeGallais continued his smart play, and was once again right on the ball, keeping it in dangerous proximity to his opponents' goal. Dr. Stewart with a determined rush endeavoured to turn the ball aside but was too eager. He missed his stroke, when Captain Peyton riding up made a splendid hit, and amidst the greatest excitement notched the first goal for Poona Gymkhana. Sides were then changed and this time Captain Yorstoun outdid Captain LeGallais' smartness and neatly took the ball from its resting place. However, it was only a momentary triumph, for it was soon returned to the centre of the ground where Captain LeGallais for some time hovered over it. Gently coaxing it from place to place, he at length got within striking distance of his opponents' goal, but his shot failed to tell. The Poona Horse had now to muster all their forces to prevent the Gymkhana doubling their score. They fought bravely and well, but the opposing team was too much for them, and Captain LeGallais again saw an opportunity. Clapping spurs to his pony, and balancing his stick in the air, he drove at the ball. Away it bounded, and up went the flag of the goal referee, indicating that another score had been made.

A further change of sides now took place, and from the hit off the ball was again in possession of the Gymkhana. Captain Peyton made a correct hit for goal, which only failed through the ball turning aside by striking a stone. Captain Yorstoun and Mr. Ducat rode up in time to relieve, and they succeeded in carrying the ball to the opposite end of the ground where there seemed every likelihood of Poona Horse making a score. Captain Brownrigg relieved to some extent, and play went to the centre of the ground. Mr. Newnham was here given a pretty opportunity of scoring, but adopting wrong tactics he allowed a chance to escape him.—Time : 8 minutes 8 seconds. Score : Poona Gymkhana 2 goals, Poona Horse nil.

SECOND QUARTER.

For the first three minutes of the period the ball was kept well in the centre of the ground and was ultimately driven into bye beyond the Gymkhana Goal line. At length Dr. Burness took the matter into his own hands and showed a clean pair of heels to the field, but he failed at the goal mouth, and back came the ball to his opponents' territory where it remained pursuing an erratic course for the remainder of the quarter. Time : 17 minutes 41 seconds. No change in score.

THIRD QUARTER.

The ball having been restarted by Captain Brownrigg, Captain Yorstoun, who had up to this time sought almost in vain for an opportunity of getting near the goal with the ball at the end of his stick, pounced on it and drove it back in close proximity to the Gymkhana flags. Captain Brownrigg and Dr. Burness disputed its possession, but failing to touch the ball Dr. Stewart got the chance and being equal to the call slipped it quietly between the uprights. Poona Gymkhana now stirred up and made several splendid attempts to increase their score, but the Cavalry met all their onslaughts steadily and prevented further scoring. Time : 28 minutes 14 seconds. Score : Poona Gymkhana 2 goal, Poona Horse 1.

FINAL QUARTER.

Four minutes were only available for play and during that time Poona Gymkhana showed that they were the most powerful by pressing the Poona Horse to turn all their attention to defence. Captain Yorstoun did this admirably, and although he could not get an opportunity of scoring, he saved his side from having further marks put up against them. Poona Gymkhana, therefore won the final tie by two goals to one.

The handsome silver cup, the work of Messrs. Lund Blockley and Co., was then presented to the victors by H. E. the Governor. In doing so Lord Harris remarked that it was a matter of congratulation that this year's tournament had passed off without any serious accident, and it gave him great satisfaction to know that the final struggle for the Cup was between teams of Poona. (Cheers.)

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

1ST WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (3RD TEAM) *vs.* ROYAL ARTILLERY, KIRKEE.

THE tie between these teams which resulted in a draw on Saturday, neither side scoring, was replayed this morning at 6-30. The teams were :—

Worcester.		Artillery.
Pt Whitehouse	Goal	Bombr MacCra
Pt Weager	backs	Gunner Rowe
Pt Allen	backs	Gunner Bowes
Pt Wace	half backs	Gunner Souter
Lce-Cpl Bough	half backs	Gunner Getten
Pt Jernon	half backs	Gunner Querry
Pt Griffiths	For-wards	Gunner Mailey
Pt Hemmingsley	For-wards	Gunner Macgregor
Pt Kitching	For-wards	Driver Perry
Lce-Cpl Lambert	For-wards	Driver Cattell
Pt Wilding	For-wards	Gunner Pearce

The Artillery won the toss and had the choice of ends. They elected to play downhill. Immediately after the kick off Griffith's, Hemmingsly of the Worcester team got well on the ball and carried it into the Gunners' territory, and gave them some bad work to defend their goal. The Gunner backs worked hard to keep the ball out of their goal, but they were ultimately overcome and Griffiths sent in a good shot, which MacCra failed to hold and put up the first goal after three minutes' play. On the re-start of the leather a hard game was fought by both teams. Worcester having slightly the best of it, and Weager and Allen were always equal to holding their ground when the ball got near their goal. The half terminated without further score. Score : Worcester 1 goal, Artillery *nil*. On the resumption of play Worcester again commenced to press their opponents, but they made a stout resistance and succeeded in getting the ball into the Worcester ground several times. The Artillery, however, always failed in front of goal owing in a great measure to their wing forwards attempting to shoot goals from long distances. Griffiths, Hemmingsley, and Kitching, well supported by Souter, Getten, and Querry eventually got the ball amongst them, and by excellent and combined play they got the leather once more in the goal mouth, and Kitching shooting scored another goal for Worcester. The Artillery played hard to right matters, but they had not succeeded in putting up a score, when the whistle was blown. Score : Worcester 2 goals, Artillery *nil*.

THE CORPORATION AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In spite of Mr. D. E. Wacha's elaborate arithmetic, I am sure, you will not approve of any prolonged discussion in your columns on such a trivial point as the number of votes which negatived my proposition on eletric lighting at the Municipal Corporation. I myself attached so little importance to it, that in my letter of Friday I did not refer to it beyond making a passing allusion to the greatly reduced majority of the "opposition :" and notwithstanding Mr. Wacha's laboured appeal to figures and calculations, I would not have craved your indulgence for a little more space in your paper on what Sir John Lubbock would call a "petty puerility," having no important bearing on the great question, whether or not, lighting by electricity would be a marked improvement in this vast and growing city, and a great boon to her teeming inhabitants. But the misleading figures produced by Mr. Wacha in your columns of yesterday would, if they remained uncontradicted, be such a standing accusation against me of giving false and unfounded figures, that I beg you will allow me, in self-defence, and as a last word from me to refute Mr. Wacha's extraordinary statements, that of the two meetings which discussed the question of electric lighting, only two votes at the first, and one vote at the second meeting, were recorded in its favour; that two members on the former and fifteen on the latter occasion remained neutral, and therefore, infers Mr. Wacha, that they were unwilling to vote for the improved lighting; and that the majority which threw out the proposition numbered 18 in May and 23 in September; hence it did not dwindle down from 15 to 6 as I had contended. [The figure 17 which I gave as being the majority against me in May was a clerical mistake; the correct figure was 15, which by a mere slip was put down 17.]

To take the last meeting first, your own report, Mr. Editor, of those proceedings states that the amendment was carried by 20 votes against 14; or by a majority of 6 only. This note of your reporter, sir, is confirmed by the Municipal Secretary's authentic record of the proceedings, which also gives the votes as 20 against 14. Now be it remembered that the meeting was attended by 40 members in all; two or three of whom left before the vote was taken, and thus it appears that 34 or almost all present voted, except one or two who did not. It will be a puzzle then to your readers to discover, whence came "the remarkable abstention" of Mr. Wacha's fifteen neutral members in face of the fact that some 36 or 37 were present at the voting, and of them 34 actually voted. The explanation is simple. Both Mr. Wacha and I were quoting from *two different records of two entirely separate votings*. If the arithmetic of my figures was so "wonderfully" false, Mr. Wacha was expected to falsify them by quoting my own figures and pointing where they were wrong. But he acts quite differently. He does not take my figures (which, I repeat Mr. Editor, were your reporter's figures verified by Mr. Barrow in his official minutes), but it takes quite another set of votes, and on arriving at a different result he applies that result to my figures. If Mr. Wacha had candidly declared that he was calculating upon a record of votes quite apart from the one I had quoted from, there would not have remained much to object except on the general ground that he was working his mathematical fractions and decima's on figures which did not apply to the point at issue. But here he deliberately manipulates other figures, and without letting the reader into his secret, he criticises those figures as if they were mine. The same disingenous method is employed with regard to the votes at the first meeting which took place in May last, *viz.*, the adoption of a different set of votes from that which I relied on. I have now only to point out what the two different sets of votes were which I speak of. The figures Mr. Wacha quotes are misleading so far that they do not appertain *to the real and actual voting on the amendment* but they are simply votes of a desultory and random character, recorded on the same being *afterwards put as the substantive motion*. Every amendment that is passed is a second time voted upon as a substantive motion. This second voting is smiply nominal, and is considered by the members to be too formal a process to require their votes again. The figures therefore, which I quoted as showing a bare majority of 6 were the result of the first and real voting, whereas, Mr. Wacha quotes the result of the second and formal process when several members had already left in a hurry to go to the fire brigade parade down below, and others who remained did not care to vote as is usual with amendments when they are put the second time. In adopting this misleading course, Mr. Wacha conceals all explanation about it from the public view, and ignoring the figures of the first and real voting he relies on a mere formal show of hands as the basis of contradicting me. The right and really earnest votings on the amendment at both meetings, I repeat sir, was as follows :—

	For	Against	Majority
18th May	19	4	15
10th September	20	14	6

Yours, &c.,

Sept. 20. KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fellow of the University" complains that students find it easier to pass in French and Persian than in Sanskrit, and that comparatively very few candidates for matriculation take up the latter as their second language. I wonder, though a Fellow of the University, he has not yet learnt that different languages are not expected to offer the same difficulty to the learner, and that something more important than the more difficulty of a subject guides reasonable men in recommending or prescribing it for study to young men? According to this new-proposed test of the suitability of a subject for the college curriculum, we may have to introduce sweeping changes. Perhaps, "Fellow of the University" is prepared for them, or for anything startling. But not so Professor Oxenham, and many others, I believe. I really cannot understand how your correspondent can advance on argument of this kind. It may be suspected that he has himself learnt Sauskrit, and, for that reason as for others, has come to the conclusion that there is no language like Sanskrit on the earth, and that it far surpasses French and Persian. The latter may be let alone for the present. But, verily, the French language possesses a literature not to be despised. And, to use the word of a great writer, it is more *sane* than Sanskrit literature at least, which has its dark side as well as its bright. A study of Sanskrit is essential for those who want to know the past, and who are engaged in the noble task of dragging from obscurity old works in that language. It is useful in rebuilding the past; but only a few are engaged that way. A very large number read the books appointed by the University, in order to pass the examinations, and for no other purpose. If they acquire anything from their study, it is a confirmation of a well-nigh inherent tendency to prefer bombast and hair-splitting to chaste diction and logical relevancy. Another great evil they imbibe is an increased attachment to old-world usages and customs. "Fellow of the University" may know that the study of Sanskrit, as it has been pursued, is not pure gain. I have no desire to conceal or discredit the good it has done through Hindu scholars. But I mean to point out also, as one connected with education and interested in it, that if Persian and French have their attendant evils, Sanskrit is not free from them.

Again, I should think that the University authorities had no need to settle the question what languages are to be called classical, and what not. They have to prescribe a foreign language, other than English, that is likely to prove of use to Indian students. If they want to call it classical, there is not much harm. But then writers or speakers on the subject should not confound the word classical so used with the word in its old signification. Your correspondent, you will see, has done it. When the ambiguity is once avoided, the field of discussion is narrowed, and members of the Senate as well as outsiders will have to be guided by one single consideration, referred to above, namely, whether the languages selected are such as, in the existing state of the country and the people, are likely to produce valuable results. Judged by this text it would not be very wrong to say that the study of Persian was nearly as important to one section of the people of this presidency as that of Sanskrit is to another. "Fellow of the University" stands up for fairness and justice. And this I submit is the only way to apply the rule of justice to the different classes of candidates appearing for the University Examinations.—Yours, &c., D.

Kathiawar, Sept. 19.

THE Russian Ambassador in France, Baron Mohrenheim, being at Cauterets, was entertained at a banquet on Aug. 31. The Marquis de Breteuil, in complimenting the Ambassador, prided himself on having been one of the first to advocate a Franco-Russian Alliance, and said the French nation would remember the recent events at Cronstadt, because they marked the end of the isolation of France in Europe. Baron Mohrenheim lauded the present Government in Paris and drank to the health of President Carnot.

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE following statement of those interested in the above subject has been circulated :—

Grave discontent as to the disadvantageous rates of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps has for some years past been and is at present existing amongst its members, more especially in the junior grades. The officers of the Indian Staff Corps have waited patiently for more than a year to see if the Government in India would take the initiative. As they have not done so, they have decided to bring their case in accordance with constitutional methods to the notice of the Members of the House of Commons.

RELATIVE RATES OF PROMOTION.

The present rate of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps is 11, 20 and 26 years for the respective ranks of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

From a study of the latest Army Lists it is ascertained that the present average service for the rank of Captain in the Cavalry and Infantry of the British Service is 8 years only, and for all arms combined, 8 1-6 years, for the rank of Major respectively 15 7-12 and 15 8-12 years, and for the rank of Lieut-Colonel respectively 24¼ and 25 1-6 years.

Thus, the average rates of service for promotion in the British Service are approximately 8 years for Captain, 16 for Major, and 25 for Lieutenant-Colonel. The recent contention that the rates of promotion in the British Service are growing slower is not borne out by facts in any way.

The gain to the British Service over the Indian Staff Corps in point of rapidity of promotion is 3 years for Captain, 4 years for Major and one for Lieutenant Colonel.

CONSEQUENCES :—SUPERSESSION.

Officers in the British Service of less length of service and almost always less experience, supersede officers of the Indian Staff Corps on every occasion both in Cantonments, on Detached Duties, and on Field Service, thus depriving them of command allowances and of the chances of preferment that command affords.

Moreover, officers of the Indian Staff Corps are, owing to their superior knowledge of the Vernacular languages, to their intimacy with both British and Native troops and also to their wider experience and habituation to responsibility, better qualified as a rule than Officers of the same standing in the British Service, to command a mixed force of British and Native soldiers.

Comparatively junior Officers of the Staff Corps are habituated to officiate in command or in 2nd in command of a Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry; and yet, under existing regulations, these very officers are liable to be commanded by an Officer of the British Service, who has never had command of more than a company.

Of the Officers of the Indian Staff Corps of all ranks, approximately 2,400 in number, about 55 per cent. have seen active service, many of them in several campaigns and expeditions. It is estimated that about 29 per cent. only of the officers of the British service have seen active service. And yet these officers who have many of them never seen a shot fired and know nothing of Indian campaigning come out to India and supersede officers of the Indian Staff Corps who on the score of age, length of service, experience and professional attainments, have every claim to seniority.

LOSS OF PAY.

Slow promotion means loss of pay. An Officer of the British Service obtaining his captaincy in 8 and his majority in 16 years, draws in 20 years service in India, pay of rank amounting to Rs. 96,821. In the same period, the Officer of the Indian Staff Corps draws pay of rank amounting to Rs. 69,649 only, *i.e.*, Rs. 27,172 less than the Officer of the British Service.

In addition to pay of rank, the Indian Staff Corps Officer draws also certain allowances; but it must be remembered that these allowances are for specific objects, such as the maintenance of camp equipage, the purchase and maintenance of chargers, &c. If not maintained, the allowances are stopped. It is estimated that the average allowances of an Officer of Indian Staff Corps in 20 years amount to Rs. 30,950. This makes his total pay and allowances in 20 years amount to Rs. 100,609, *i. e.* Rs. 3,783, or in other words a monthly average of Rs. 16, more than an officer of the British Service during a period of equal duration. The Officer of the Indian Staff Corps has extra charges to bear that considerably exceed this sum of Rs. 16, and moreover loses all allowances while on furlough. Expenses of band, entertainments, &c., which are borne in a British regiment by 28 are borne in a Native regiment by 8 officers.

It must also be remembered that to Officers of British Regiments numerous Staff appointments, such as Station and Hill Depot Commands, 1st Class, Staff Officerships, Instructional Staff, &c., are open, which materially increase their pay, and which are not open to the Officers of Indian Staff Corps. Moreover, half the District Commands and half the District Staff Officerships in India are reserved for the British Service, to whom Staff and other employ throughout the British dominions, in Egypt, and in foreign countries is open, though closed to the Officer of the Indian Staff Corps. All Militia and Volunteer Adjutancies at home and most of those on India are held by the British Service.

Officers in the British Regiments, independent of taking their turn at Regimental Depots, go home on relief after a certain tour of Service in this country, and whilst out here have as a rule better stations than fall to the lot of Native Regiments. It is also to be noted that the duties that are performed in British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments by 28 are performed in Native Cavalry and Infantry Regiments by 8 British Officers. The best proof of how the latter do their work is the admitted efficiency of the Native Army.

ALTERATIONS IN TERMS OF SERVICE.

The argument of late brought forward that Officers of the Indian Staff Corps entered that branch of the service with their eyes open, is not a valid one. Government reserves to itself the right of altering the regulations affecting the Indian Staff Corps when it deems it advisable to do so. The rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State for India mostly, if not all, conclude with the proviso that the Secretary of State reserves to himself the right of modifying these rules, should he think fit. This being so, the Officers of the Indian Staff Corps are fully justified in asking for the modification of the rules under which they serve, when those rules entail on them very serious disadvantages. When the present members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in India entered that service, the fall in the value of the Rupee was not foreseen. This fall subsequently entailed on them the loss of one-third of their pensions. A representation of this very serious loss has obtained for them an important concession as regards pensions. Similarly when most of the Officers of the Indian Staff Corps entered that service, the present rate of promotion in the British Service was either not foreseen or at least had not attracted attention. What was accorded to the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the matter of pensions should be accorded to the Indian Staff Corps in the matter of promotion. In bringing this matter to notice no premature action has been taken. More than a year has elapsed since proof of the unanimity of opinion on the subject among Officers of the Indian Staff Corps was amply given. It was thought that the India and the War Offices might take the initiative in the matter. As they have not done so, and as the Secretary of State for India stated in the House of Commons in June last, that he did not intend to do so, the Officers of the Indian Staff Corps have now no choice but to bring the question to notice in accordance with recognised constitutional methods.

PENSIONS.

It may be put forward that officers of the Indian Staff Corps are compensated as regards any difference in pay and promotion, between themselves and those of the British Service, by the superior rates of pension they receive on retirement. This is no argument. The higher rates are given as a compensation for long service and residence in the trying climate of India. They cannot stand in lieu of loss of pay and promotion whilst actually serving. Even in this matter of pension the Officers of the Indian Staff Corps are in one respect at a disadvantage, in that if they retire or are invalided under 20 years' service they receive neither pension nor gratuity. The officer of the British Service gets a gratuity of £1,200 after 12 years' service. The above statement shows that, on comparison of the conditions under which British and Indian Staff Corps Officers serve in India, the former have very much in their favor, inasmuch as they have quicker promotion, lighter and less responsible duties, and better pay, and they are not liable to a prolonged residence in a tropical climate and to frequent supersession by men much younger and of much shorter service than themselves.

It is now proposed to ask that the periods of qualifying service for promotion in the Indian Staff Corps be reduced as follows, *viz* :—

For the rank of Captain from 11 to 9 years.
Do. Major from 20 to 17 years.
Do. Lieutenant-Colonel from 26 to 25 years.

and even the above will be below the average rates of promotion now existing in the British Service.

Memorials are now being collected from the officers of the Indian Staff Corps, and it is hoped that the state of the promotion in the Indian Staff Corps, by which the professional and pecuniary interests of its Officers are so seriously affected, will be brought before the House of Commons at the next Session.

This statement is issued and circulated on behalf of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps.

FACTORY LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

DR. K. N. Bahadurji has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Times* :—

SIR,—Mr. Holt-Hallett's paper on Factory Legislation in India excited a great deal of sensation at the Hygiene Congress, as much for what it put forth as facts as for the real facts which it failed to give and were afterwards supplied by the subsequent speakers. The question is of great moment both to India and to England, and as it requires a careful and truthful study, may I ask the favour of being allowed to say a few words on the subject, from the standpoint of one who has seen the millhands at work at different times of the day, who has examined them as a medical man, and who has talked to them familiarly on subjects of importance to themselves? Identical laws, I need hardly say, can only be applied to indentical conditions. Are the conditions of the country and the people identical in the East and the West? Is that the knowledge Mr. Holt-Hallett possesses about India and her people,—let alone his knowledge of the *inside* of an Indian spinning mill? When he triumphantly says, that "Sunrise to Sunset" is something very different from dawn to dusk (with enough light for work), is he not totally ignorant of the fact that twilight in India lasts but a few minutes as compared with the hours of twilight in England? To prevent foolish people running their engines when light has distinctly faded, it might be useful to have the hours of closing defined for the different seasons of the year, and I heartily endorse the recommendation of the medical committee of 1884 to that effect, in order that the safety of life and limb be ensured by not working in the dark. But while endorsing the medical opinion, I still maintain that Mr. Hallett was in error in supposing that defining hours meant shortening them.

One great fact that is lost sight of is, that the Indian millhands do not work all their lives in the mills, and hence it is that a few operatives only who earn very handsome wages are to be seen in every mill, working for over 30 years, and up to what in my country would be called a good old age of 50 to 55. They belong to an agricultural class. They go to the mills to make some money with which to improve the condition of their houses. And that such has been the case is amply proved by the Government report on the Ratnagiri district, which they found to be bettering with the growth of the mill industry. Almost every millhand goes to his native district every year or two for a month or more. This means change of air, change of scenes and surroundings, and is an immense advantage from a health point of view. Does not the simple fact that not one operative works 300 days in the year show that the number of holidays taken is greater than the number of printed holidays (27 to 30). What the actual practice is, is given in the Factory Commission Reports and ought to have been allowed a place in his calculations by Mr. Hallett. The operatives keep a lien on their place by putting in substitutes. The men not only absent themselves for a whole day but may leave early in the afternoon and get their half day's wages. The women stay away for any period of a week every month during the recurring illness which is peculiar to their sex, without giving any notice or without fear of losing their place. They come in any time beween 7 and 9 a.m., and are allowed to go home to look after their sucklings at intervals during the day. Does this imply restrictions on personal liberty? Does not Mr. Hallett blindly pass over the statements of the operatives themselves in his thirsty quest of sensational stories of isolated cases of operatives not choosing to go out in the mill compound more than once or twice a day, as if being in the mill meant always actively engaged at work? If an Indian mill of the same capacity as an English mill has nearly three times the number of hands that the English has, as I myself have seen, does not that mean that either one-third the time each operative is not working or that he does actually one-third the work of the English operative? Does not this in itself show that the Indian operative not only works less, but that his work is of an intermittent character,—and hence the number of operatives seen loitering in the mill compound all hours of the day, which they feel themselves at liberty to do? The sight of a white man, even though he be their master, will not hurry them away to their machines, nor will they trouble to even get up, should they happen to be stretching their full length. This fact will enable one to judge of the degree of truth in the sensational recital of an American gentleman who was the only supporter of Mr. Hallett at the Congress, and all he had to say was, that his presence amongst the millhands of Bombay made them shrink away and coil upon themselves; and this very likely must have annoyed him into thinking and declaring them to be a hopeless lot of beings altogether! Does not Mr. Hallett know that in India *all* "workers" have long hours, the climate demanding the spreading over of work over a large space of time? Mr. Hallett puts down the stamina of an Indian operative as only one-fifth that of an English workman. Would he not give him therefore considerably longer time to do his work so that he does it without fatigue and exhaustion? The average daily production having to be kept up shortening hours would mean expenditure of extra physical energy, to gain in force what is lost in time. The extra expenditure means a demand upon the reserve stock, the capital; and consuming the capital means short work. Our daily experience teaches that living upon one's capital is not only not economical but ruinous to a degree. Had Mr. Hallett carefully studied the Factory Commission Report of 1884 he could not have helped noticing the strongest proof of the Indian muscle being not suited to any but intermittent work (and intermittent work requires longer hours with frequent stoppages). The Indian dockyard authorities tell us that their labourers in spite of the short hours from 8 to 5, long rest intervals, Sunday and other holidays, broke down and died if kept hard at work, as a European would work himself. However much the deliberations of the Berlin Congress may apply to England, they cannot apply in *the same manner* to India; and, indeed, the Berlin Congress were anxious that their conclusions should not be applied to India and other countries of which they had no knowledge. Even the Secretary of State is anxious that though the great principle of Factory Legislation everywhere is that life and limb must be protected and that the health of women and young persons and children must go far as possible, be assured, *as regards any additional Factory Legislation in India, due regard must be had to the circumstances of that country which are in many respects different from those of any European nation*. If, indeed, the fact is acknowledged on all hands that the circumstances and conditions are different in India, why this agitation to apply English Factory Laws in their entirety to Indian mills? The main difference lies in the mode of work and the muscles that do the work. Then wherein lies the observance of the ruling to pay special and due regard to the special circumstances, if the Indian mode and conditions of work are to be regulated by the clauses of the English Factory Act? Is Mr. Hallett not insulting his own experience and knowledge when he talks of the 90° of heat being unnatural to the Indian? Is it the heat the Indian delights in or the cold? The millhands in the cold weather come very early in the morning to sleep in the mills which are warmed by steam. Is it because Mr. Hallett thinks that heat is unnatural to them? Mr. Hallett by his factory law would have them turned out of the mills, for he would call it a hardship that the operatives should be allowed to deprive themselves of their sleep by leaving their homes early to get a warming in the mills!

Is it right to confound all conditions of labour? One can't be having any idea of an Indian spinning mill, *even of the outside of it*, when one talks of it in the same breath with the little factories. The little factories do want improvement in their sanitation and all call for it, even some of the factory owners themselves. There should be more inspection to secure freedom of space, and freedom from accidents from unguarded machines. Night-work has to be done owing to the climatic conditions in the ginning factories; of which Mr. Hallett has evidently no conception whatever when he boldly writes down and reads out that the ginning factories are full of dust and fluff, and require "extremely arduous work,"—a quotation which really stands in the original as "very little dust" and "work of very light nature." He must be talking of the women in the moon and the lunar ginning factories, when he said without any scruples, that the women work for 23½ hours at a stretch, day after day. Here again the fact in the original stands thus, "23 hours of work, with some rest intervals of two to three hours at a stretch, when friends and relatives come in relays." Is this the way of making out a clear case for the application of English Factory Laws to Indians mills and factories, by stringing together pure fictions of his 8,000,000 female operatives, of his superhuman babies-in-arms at work in the Indian mills, of his heating the factories by steam in the hottest months of the year, and by perversions of facts which insult the most ordinary understanding and by such exhibitions of his medical knowledge, as his night heat-apoplexies amongst the Indians? Mr. Hallett deliberately suppresses the latest medical opinion, that the mill operatives are in no way inferior to other labourers in their physique, and that the women are particularly healthy, an opinion which I am able to corroborate from personal observation and knowledge, and which is further strengthened by hospital experience which establishes beyond doubt the fact that the millhands bear operations well, their recovery is most satisfactory, their wounds heal rapidly and well; and to do so they must be healthy. Healthy wounds mean healthy flesh and healthy blood. And this certainly is not the property of the "puny, overtasked and brokendown" operatives, who exist only in the imaginary world of Mr. Hallett, but it is certainly the property of the healthy millhands who are to be seen in the Indian mills any day by anybody who cares to pay them a visit. When one deliberately suppresses such facts and insults his audience by keeping from them the knowledge that one of his medical quotations was resented, and the fallacious conclusions sought to be derived by Mr. Hallett feelingly repudiated in a letter to the *Times* by the author (Dr.) Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, and when one deliberately shuts his eyes to the conclusions and recommendations of the Commissioner who speaks from actual knowledge and observations and who represent no interests other than those of humanity and good work, the blind advocate's cause becomes but too transparent, and the most ordinary intelligence fails to see good work or humanity in the back ground.

(Dr.) Mrs. Pechey-Phipson truly says that the Factory Laws will enact that by law the poor women of India will be prevented from doing the work which they prefer to do, by reason of its lightness, by reason of its protection from the heat of the direct rays of the sun, the pouring rains and the damp under the feet, by reason of its bringing in enough money to live well and comfortably. By law they will be driven to their fields to resume their more arduous work in all uncomfortable postures, to have the very marrow of their back-bone parched up by the 130°-150° of heat of the direct rays of the sun, to be soaked to their bones in the heavy rains, and to live half hungry, (for their earnings are very low) that is to feed upon their own flesh, till nothing but skin and bones are left to enter an early grave.

The shadows of the protective Factory Law have already chased away the children from the mills into the streets, and have retransformed them into the original nude, skinney skeletons. We are told on high authority that one-fifth of the Indian population live the life of the half hungry, discontented, uncared-for, broken down ryots. The mill and industry has been materially reducing their numbers by transforming them into the well-fed loyal and cared for and healthy artizens, and thus has materially enhanced the humanising influence of the British rule in her Majesty's Indian Empire. In all humanity and common sense, therefore, let no hasty, unnecessary and mischievous interference from ignorance of the true state of the Indian operatives, re-enact a transformation scene, and dissolve away from view the present well-fed, well-clad healthy women of Indian mills, with bright ornaments on their persons, and replace them by the old, miserable, half-consumed field labourers in rags and tatters.

Sept. 4. K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D.

THE MILN DRAMATIC COMPANY IN BOMBAY.

MR. GEO. C. MILN and his entire company will reach Bombay this morning. Their overland trip has been completely successful. At Jubbulpore, where the company performed on Friday and Saturday, the Theatre was much too small to accommodate the people. As has been already stated the Miln Company will open their season at the Gaiety on Saturday next with Sims' famous drama "Lights O' London," and as the occasion will introduce to Bombay playgoers not only a new play in India but a new "star" and a completely new company, it may be interesting to quote what was said of him by a Calcutta critic :—"In dealing with the representation of the "Lights O' London," which Mr. Miln and his Company presented with such success at the Theatre Royal, the critic might dispense with the ordinary formulæ of criticism and simply pronounce the representation as one of the best arranged for the Calcutta stage. In order that there should be no disappointment in regard to sensational effects, Mr. Miln had gone to the trouble and expense of constructing a huge tank for the great dive scene when Harold Armytage saves the life of Seth. A canvas or tarpaulin arrangement familiar to old men-of-war sailors might have answered the requirements of the scene; but Mr. Miln thought it would be more effective if done in connection with the tank in question, and so accordingly it was constructed regardless of expense. Needless to say that this enterprise met with public recognition; for the large audience rewarded Mr. Miln with deafening volleys of applause. The other scenes were no less successfully worked both in mechanical and histrionic effects, which were applausively greeted by the audience. The interest of the drama mainly depended on Mr. Miln, who took the part of the scapegrace son of Squire Armytage, and right well he acted through the stirring incidents of the *role* to which he gave a strong colouring, but which was always consistent with artistic effects. Miss Jordan as Mrs. Armytage advanced to some prominence a small part, which she treated with usual skill. Mr. Nunn is to be complimented on his assumption of a villain with a strong North Country dialect. His was a capital performance, which in more than one situation aided Mr. Miln in his vigorous impersonation. Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Turnbull are the next worthy of notice for their careful acting, which was after the best models. Miss Kate Douglas was also among the favourites." It will be seen from the above that not a member of the company is known in Bombay, and the fact alone that Mr. Miln has secured an engagement to open with Mr. Augustus Harris at Drury Lane on his arrivel in London, is enough to show to playgoer's in a city where he is a stranger, that he is an actor of recognised ability amongst actors.

KABUL AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

IF the Bombay mills are stopping work owing to the dulness of the market for their manufactures, the Kabul factories might, it would seem, stop work because of the dearth of raw materials to work with. There is, according to Kabul news-letters, very insufficient fuel for the boilers, scarcely any coke for the furnaces, or metal for guns, rifles or cartridges. We have no doubt that there is really plenty of coal and iron in Afghanistan, and the exploitation of the various resources of the country would be a better way of spending money, so far as the interests of the country are concerned, than in importing costly machinery, as well as costly fuel and material to keep it working.

A short while ago, about a dozen of the prisoners who had taken part in the late rebellion of Ishak Khan, were ordered to be released from jail in Kabul on payment of certain fines. One of them ventured to say that he had got nothing with him to pay the fine imposed. So he was hanged, *pour encou rager les autres*.

Malarial fever prevails in Kabul owing, it is said, to the decaying vegetable material and decomposing waters of stagnant pools, which are to be seen in every street of the dirty Afghan capital, where sanitary arrangements are held a subject of no importance however. The fever is not of a bad type, however, though a large number of cases have occurred.

A case of misappropriation of public funds was brought before the Ameer on the 1st September for final disposal. The accused was one Mirza Ahmad Jan, and a correspondent gives the following curious account of the case :—"In the course of prosecution he was proved to be a poetaster and a great plagiarist too. 'I may not punish him for the thefts of public money, which are not proved, but I cannot pardon him for literary thefts from the work of saintly poets like Saadi and Hafiz,' said the Ameer; and so he ordered that the tongue of the accused should all through be perforated by thick long needles. No sooner was the sentence pronounced, than the tongue of the unfortunate wretch was formed into a sieve."

The advance guard of Muhamad Akbar Khan of Lalpura who, on behalf of the Amir, is taking part in the campaign against Umra Khan of Jandol, had already reached Nawaghi, when our last news left, and fighting was expected immediately.

Owing, a trans-frontier correspondent supposes, to timely influence brought to bear from this side, the Malik Din Khels refused to attend the jirga, which was to have met in Tirah, to discuss the grievances of the tribes who, owing to our occupation of the Samana, are now prevented from cutting mat fibres and firewood on the range. Owing to the abstention of the Malik Din Khels, the jirga fell through: and the mullahs who were working the agitation revenged themselves on the 7th by setting fire to the Malik Din Khel village of Garhi-Sikander, near Tirah. Owing to the odds against them at the time, the Malik Din Khels were unable to defend themselves. Incidents of this kind never, however, fail to bear fruit of revenge before long.

Cholera appears to be raging in Boner, and the local Khans have adopted a drastic means of placing the infected district in quarantine. Parties of ten men are posted at different points commanding all the roads, with orders to turn back all who try to pass that way. Those who refuse to turn back are to be killed and their clothes burnt!

Cholera has also made its appearance in some of the villages of Swat and Bajaur.

Among the victims of cholera is Diwan Bawani Dass, agent to Umra Khan of Jandol, who died on the 9th at Charrada, on his way from Jandol to Peshawar.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE in-coming mail steamers during the next few months appear to have had unusually heavy cold season bookings. Among those who have engaged passages to Bombay are H. H. Prince Christian Victor, Sir H. Harrison, the Hon'ble C. Hanbury Tracy, Justices Prinsep and Norris, the Bishop of Calcutta, Sir Comer Petheram, Sir B. and Lady Simpson, Sir R. and Lady Sandeman, Lord Dormer, the Hon'

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE second general sitting of the Congress took place in the Inner Temple Hall on the 2nd instant the chair being at first occupied by Dr. Leitner, but subsequently by Dr. Taylor, the master of St. John's College.—A long address was delivered by Dr. Leitner upon the subject of "Indigenous Oriental Education." Sanskrit education was, he said, for the highest caste in India, and its ideals were the most beautiful and the noblest possible. Broadly expressed, it taught that the most perfect man was he who most perfectly performed the duties of his caste. A man might be a sweeper of the lowest caste, but if he swept perfectly he might rise to be a sweeper in the temples of his gods. He might live in a mud hut on two annas per day, but if perfect in his duties, however humble they might be, he would stand higher in the estimation of all good men than the prince who performed his duties imperfectly. Persian education was most polished, but it was founded upon a lower ideal. Its principle was that if a man were a gentleman, he was all that a man should be. Dr. Leitner concluded by proposing a resolution to that effect.

This was seconded by the Rev. Hermann Golancz, supported by Professor Schlegel, and carried unanimously.

A paper of great interest was then taken, giving an account of a race of dwarfs whose existence had been discovered in the Atlas Mountains. The paper, which was read by Mr. C. R. Haliburton, was entitled, "Dwarf Races and Dwarf Worship in Pre-historic Times." The almost incredible fact that a race of dwarfs less than four feet high could be existing in region not 100 miles from the Mediterranean unknown either to the scientific or the commercial world, was first made known in a paper read by Mr. Haliburton at the Bath meeting of the British Association in 1888. Since that time the writer had spent many months in the region to prosecute personal inquiries, and the outcome of his researches was presented in the paper read at yesterday's sitting. One great object of his journey, besides verifying the facts, was to discover why profound ignorance of the existence of the dwarfs was invariably professed by the Moors, who as close neighbours must necessarily have often seen them, and why they should dread the knowledge of them coming to the ears of strangers. The confidential agent of the British Government in the city of Morocco, a man named Bu Bak'r, replied to the question of the English Minister, Sir W. Kirby Green, that he had never heard of such a race. It was clear that some secret and deeply seated superstition existed with regard to the race, and he determined upon finding the cause of the secrecy simultaneously with a discovery of the race From the evidence of natives of the neighbouring regions it appears that a race of dwarfs was to be found in the Atlas Mountains who were called by their neighbours "Sidi Baraker" (our blessed Lord), and that every dwarf was looked upon as a saint or a very holy man. They were regarded as guardians and protectors—bringers of good luck. Since a paper by the author was read a few weeks ago before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Washington he had received a letter from a well-known authority, Captain Rollestan, who said that when residing in Tangier some six years ago he had seen one of these dwarfs. He appeared to be 35 or 40 years of age, between three and four feet high, and was well proportioned. He was no darker than an ordinary Spaniard, was clean shaven, and unlike the generality of the Moors. Another correspondent, Mr. George Hunot, British Consul at Saffi, gives some interesting information about another dwarf at Magador. The author's first knowledge of the dwarf race came through his Susi servant, who said they were to be found in Akka, a district south of Morocco, bordering on the Sahara, that they were about four feet high, possessed of wonderful agility, and in colour like the Red Indians of America.—A native of Mogador, now living at Manchester, said he had tried hard to find this race, but without success. The Moors would not speak to him of the Barakios, because he was a Jew. When a boy he had seen at Mogador a Baraker, who was looked upon as a saint, and was kissed as such on the shoulders by the Moors as they passed him in the streets. This man died at Mogador only eight or ten years ago. The difficulty of getting the surrounding tribes to talk about the dwarfs may have baffled Schweinfurth in his attempt to get a sight of the dwarf Akkas, of the Monbutto country. The dwarfs of Mount Atlas were called "Patki," Pati, or Pata, meaning father. The author supposes that on both sides of the Atlantic the ancient dwellings cut in cliffs were made by dwarfs. Herodotus called some such race "Troglodytes," whose country was to the south of Morocco, precisely in this region. The cliffs of the Southern Atlas were frequently found dotted with cave dwellings no longer used. In America, where the Troglodytes had become extinct, their rock dwellings still remained, and numerous burial places were found which the whites called the children's graves. They were the burial places of pigmies.

In the afternoon two inscriptions, one in the British Museum and another on a pagoda at Odeypore, in Malwa, on the Nerbadda, led to interesting discussions in two of the sections. The first of these is known as the "Himyarite Inscription, No. 32, at the British Museum." The learned professor of Oriental languages of Paris, M. Hartwig Derembourg, had discovered in the Louvre an inscription in which occurred the name of a King of Sheba whose name had not been decipherable on the British Museum inscription, which related to the same king. The Persian Egyptologist had made out the name, and at yesterday's sitting of Section D the Orientalists had the delight of seeing the undecipherable and imperfect first line of the British Museum completed and made perfect by M. Derembourg, who spelt out clearly the letters of the King's name.

In another section Baron Tentor de Ravisi explained an interesting inscription from the Pagoda of Udeypore, in Malva, upon the River Nerbudda. The inscription, copied by Prinsep, was translated into Pali in Devanyari by Captain Burke, and into English by a native interpreter attached to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. This inscription is the account of a great ceremony celebrated in the 11th century of the Christian era, on the occasion of the rebuilding of an old temple by the Christians of St. Thomas, and dedicated to Mary the Divine mediator. This inscription gives a list of a great number of important documents, and names 8,400 communities, which shows the importance to which Christianity had attained in Central India at that epoch.

The last paper was a brief one presented by the delegate of the Greek Government, M. Carolides. It was a description of an old festival to celebrate the arrival of spring in Asia Minor. Another point explained by the learned professor had reference to the relations existing between Armenian and the old Phrygian languages.

THREATENING SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

BLACK spots have (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) appeared on the Eastern horizon Servia and Bulgaria are both hurriedly making military preparations, which cannot be viewed without anxiety, for they seem to betoken that the Servian Regency, acting under foreign influence, is entering upon a policy of adventure. The danger of the situation lies in this—that there is no ostensible cause of quarrel between the two countries so that diplomatic intervention would have nothing to work upon. Servia is arming, and accuses Bulgaria of arming. The Bulgarian Government has asked for explanations at Belgrade as to the concentration of troops at Pirot and Koula, and the Servian Government has called the attention of the Porte to the approaching mobilisation of the Bulgarian reserves. The Porte, however, hearing that the Servian War Minister had ordered the concentration of 65,000 men, regulars and reserves, along the Bulgarian frontier for army manœuvres, has given the Regency the sensible advice to hold its manœuvres in the interior of the country instead of on the frontier. In case Servia should not accept this counsel the Bulgarian Government is mobilising three army corps, under the pretext of exercising the soldiers with the Mannlicher rifle, but these troops will be massed between Sofia and the Servian frontier, and they will be really an army of defence. Farther, as the best system of defence often consists in attack rapidly and resolutely undertaken there is no forseeing what might happen if any fresh action on Servia's part too clearly denoted a hostile intention. There is every reason to believe (the correspondent adds) that the Sultan would recognise his obligations as Bulgaria's suzerain if the Principality were attacked. In any case the Porte has been keeping a watchful eye upon Servia's proceedings; and for some time past has been quietly pouring reinforcements of troops into the vilayet of Kossovo. On the other hand, Russia has been fast massing troops in Bessarabia. It is enough to say that many persons in Vienna, who a little time ago deemed peace absolutely secured for a long time, are now glancing towards the East with a nervousness which is not the less apparent from the efforts made to conceal it.

Later telegrams state that Servia has consented to withdraw her frontier troops should Bulgaria do the same.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON HINDOO CUSTOMS.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD writes to the *Times* of September 2:—The last received newspapers from India report two incidents of special interest as pertinent illustrations of that ubiquitous antagonism between Western and Eastern ideas which is one of the greatest difficulties besetting British rule in that country.

The first is of the flogging, by order of the police magistrate of Black Town, Madras, of a Hindoo boy "for exhibiting an indecent figure in public view." What he had explicitly done was to set up, according to universal custom, a phallic image before a house that was in course of erection for a Mr. K. Streevanasa—who was first tried under the same indictment, but was acquitted, he, the owner, not having been the actual person who had exhibited the image. It is the fact that the image referred to is often very realistically represented in Southern India—a most fortunate fact in relation to the history of art; but, even so, it conveys no more idea of indecency to a Hindoo than the words "fascination," "testimony" (*cf.*—Genesis xxiv., 2, 3, and 9; xxii., 25; and xlvii., 29), "pencil," "orchid," "Lord and Lady" (Aram ep.), &c., to ourselves. It has, indeed, for the Hindoo a significance of the highest sanctity, of which only the remotest trace remains in the words "fascination" and "testimony," and of which there is no trace in the word "orchid," or "orchis," the "testiculus" of the Romans, unless possibly through its Greek synonym satyrion. The image was indeed set up before Mr. Streevanasa's house as a symbol of the Deity in whose strength alone can any work of man be surely established, and as a devout and public acknowledgment that, in the words of the Hebrew Psalmist:—"Except the Lord build the house they labour in vain that build it." The pillars Jachin and Boaz set up by King Solomon before the porch of his temple at Jerusalem (I. Kings, vii., 21) had exactly the same significance, and their restorations by Chipiez and Perrot, although they present none of the offensive realism sometimes observed in similar phallic presentments in the Madras Presidency, are not nearly so severely conventional as those to be everywhere seen in Northern and Western India. The ultimate artistic form of the symbol, as I have been able to trace it, step by step, through all its infinite modifications, from India to Greece and Italy, is the "Tree of Life," or "Symbolical Tree," guarded by affronted beasts ("the witnesses,") or cherubim.

The second incident is the offence reported to have been given to some Hindoo parents (old school) in Bengal by an English official and his wife offering three sons (new school) "tea and biscuits" at an entertainment given to the latter by their distinguished and most hospitable hosts. A great fuss is being made over it, and rather inconsiderately in view of the eagerness with which "Young Bengal" has in recent years taken to Anglicising itself. But it is as well that Anglo-Indian officials, and English people generally should, from time to time be reminded that the Macaulayisation, or Trevelyanising, of India has not yet spread so widely, or penetrated so deeply as a few masterful writers, and many more shallow politicians, would have us believe. India is still indeed, and most happily for its highest peace and content, India of the Hindoos; and there is still as much necessity as ever there was in the days of the Honourable East Ind a Company that young English officials, on first proceeding to India, should be most carefully instructed in the social manners and customs of the people they are appointed to govern. This was always a matter of the keenest solicitude with the members of the old Court of Directors. I remember the late Captain Eastwick, from whom I received my appointment on the Bombay Medical Establishment, constantly giving me such hints as these:—Never say to any respectable Indian servant, much less to an Indian gentleman, "Kya-mangta"—i. e., "What do you beg?" but "Kya-chaiye"—i. e., "What do you desire?" Never ask a Hindoo tableservant to pour boiling water on an egg, when he has brought the egg, you must yourself pour the boiling water (which destroys the life therein) on it; never moisten a wafer with your saliva, but with water; never salute with the left hand; never receive a complimentary present without returning one of a like nature, being most careful never to give anything in threes. And so on, and so on; hints that from the first hour of my landing in Bombay secured me some of the truest friendships of my life. The old Court used to patronise manuals, such as "Stocqueler's" and others, giving their young "writers" and "cadets" and medical officers the fullest information on such points of minor morals. No instruction of the sort is ever offered now-a-days, and the result is the unwitting personal negligences and offences which do more than anything else to widen the social gulf between Europeans and their Hindoo and Mahomedan fellow-subjects in India.

THE RENEWED RIOTING IN CHINA.

THE *Standard* correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs confirming the report we published yesterday of renewed rioting in China. He says:—In spite of the protest of European representatives in Pekin, and in defiance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the movement against aliens, the hostile feeling against foreign residents continues to show itself from time to time in acts of violence by the mob. Yesterday there was a fresh riot at the river port of Ichang, situate 1,000 miles away up the Yang-tse-Kiang. The mob set fire to the dwellings and warehouses belonging to the English and other European merchants, destroying the buildings and all their contents. Although the foreign residents have thus lost the whole of their property, there is, fortunately, no loss of life to record.

The above intelligence is the most serious yet to hand concerning the anti-foreign riots in China. The European residents at Ichang are completely at the mercy of the Chinese, it being impossible, owing to the numerous rapids in the river, for any gunboat to approach within 400 miles of the place. The Europeans at the newly opened treaty port of Chunking are in a most critical position, as the place is some 500 miles further up than Ichang. As apparently the rising against Europeans is extending further into the interior, we may expect very shortly to hear of fresh excesses being committed by the Chinese mob against our countrymen at Chunking. We trust that the English Minister at Peking will lose no time in compelling the Chinese Government to recognise the urgent gravity and importance of the situation.

DETAILS OF RECENT ATROCITIES.

According to a Reuter's telegram from San Francisco, a Wuchang correspondent writing on August 3 to the *North China News*, says:—"The patience of the foreign population is well-nigh exhausted by the tardiness of the Chinese officials in punishing the perpetrators of the Wusueh outrages. On the second batch of offenders, eight in number, who were convicted of murder, assault, and pillage, sentences of penal servitude for life, banishment for life, or branding on the face or back, were imposed. The writer, summarising the efforts of the authorities, continues:—The Customs Officer, Mr. Green, and the missionary, Mr. Argent, were killed, and Mrs. Boden, Mrs. Prothero, and Mrs. Warren, with their children, were murderously assaulted on the evening of June 5, the head mandarin refusing to send a single man to quell the riot or protect the foreigners. From June 5 to June 820 to 30 persons were arrested, but subsequently all but five were released. After pressure had been brought to bear, five men were rearrested on July 4, and two of the murderers were privately executed at Kuangchi on the 6th, while a subordinate mandarin was removed from office but not otherwise punished. The authorities there, then, professed to regard the matter as closed, excepting the question of pecuniary reparation, but after strenuous representations had been made his Excellency Chang Chi Tung consented to reopen the case. On July 20, three men confessed to murdering Messrs. Green and Argent and two more to beating the ladies and looting the premises, and three to simple looting. The same day, 54 days after the riots, notices were posted up for the first time offering rewards for information concerning the rioters. The head mandarin was still retained in office, although the British Consul was promised that he should be degraded. The prime incentive to the riots at Wusueh and elsewhere were placards against foreigners. These were frequently brought to the attention of the officials prior to the rioting, but no one was punished for issuing them. On the 30th of July, the American admiral received a telegram from Foochow stating that trouble was feared there, and asking for a gunboat and a cruiser, which were immediately sent. The following day, the admiral received another telegram from Foochow informing him that the Chinese had posted up placards with the words 'Exterminate the foreigners,' and also that 3,000 Honan soldiers in Foochow threatened to join the uprising. The Russian gun vessel Sivootch arrived at Hong Kong on July 25, and was to proceed north to her station, which, it was reported, would be Hankow. The German gunboat Wolf was to remain at Hankow until required, and to winter at Tientsin."

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AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

THE torpedo boat Almirante Condell, and the armed transport Imperial, the last armed forces loyal to Balmaceda, formally surrendered to the Chilian Minister here to-day, and word was immediately sent to the Junta at Santiago that the vessels were at their disposal. The Almirante Condell, commanded by Captain Morago, sailed from Valparaiso as convoy of the Imperial on the 22nd ult., two days after the landing of the Congressional army in Quintero Bay, her mission being to transport troops from Coquimbo to Talcahuano. On arriving at Coquimbo Captain Morago heard of the defeat of Balmaceda at Concon. He, thereupon, decided to suspend the transport of the troops, and to proceed to Callao, a neutral port, where orders could be received from the Government as to the course he should pursue. The vessels arrived at Callao on the 3rd inst. and their captains for the first time heard of the Junta's triumph. Captain Morago has been particularly active on the sea against the insurgents, and he felt that it would be hardly safe to return to Chili. After consulting with the Minister he decided to surrender the ships.

The probabilities are strongly against the truth of the report of Balmaceda's death, for it is long odds that the Junta would have heard of it. Nothing is known of his movements since he left Los Andes. Senor Errazuriz, the Provisional Foreign Minister, desires to thank the people of the United States for the sympathy they have shown during the struggle. Senor Errazuriz and other prominent Congressional officials arrived with Senores Silva and Barros Luco, members of the Junta, and were received with great enthusiasm. Her Majesty's cruiser, Champion, dressed the ship and manned the yards as the steamer, Arequipa, carrying the party entered the bay. A salute was fired from the forts and on landing the officials were greeted with music and fireworks, followed by a parade of the troops.

The question of disposing of the refugees has been definitely settled. A final conference was held on board Admiral Brown's flagship, San Francisco, when the question who should and who should not receive guarantees was discussed. The German and American admirals worked through their respective Ministers at Santiago, who informed them that the Junta would under no circumstances give guarantees as regarded Senores Claudio Vicuna, Tiel, Godoy, Fuentes Salva, Peroz Montt, or Colonel Pantoja. The cases of the others were kept under advisement when the admirals were informed that no guarantees would be given at all. They then decided to send the American warship Baltimore, and a German warship, to Peru to-morrow with all the refugees.

The German and American warships are closely watched day and night by the authorities. This may have given rise to the talk in foreign circles that an effort might be made to prevent the sailing of the warships, and to take the refugees away by force, but there is really no reason, as far as can be learned, to believe that such a step is contemplated. All the newspapers supporters of Balmaceda are marked men, and have to leave the country if they can. This is particularly the case in regard to Major Herrila, who was Senor Viel's paymaster, and the editor of the *Boletin*, and Senor Lowestein. They will probably be shot immediately if found.

A Chilian correspondent gives some details to the *Times* of the treasure seized by Balmaceda, and after recounting the difficulties he met with in sending it away, says:—"When it seemed as if the business had been abandoned, there occurred what nobody could have foreseen. Mr. Kennedy, resident Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Santiago, put at Balmaceda's disposition a ship of her Majesty's Navy, to send to Montevideo, under the protection of the English flag, silver destined to pay for the purchase of the steamer in question. This fact appeared incredible, but unfortunately proved true. By order of Mr. Kennedy, Her Majesty's ship Espiegle, which was proceeding to Montevideo, embarked at the Chilian port Coronel 26 tons of silver to pay for the transport which had been bought. Thanks to this service of Mr. Kennedy's the silver left Chili in complete security. Has this conduct of Mr. Kennedy's in overstepping international rights received the approval of his Government? I am not called upon to answer this question, but simply state the facts."

Reuter's New York correspondent says that the following despatch from Valparaiso, has been received by the *Herald*:—Balmaceda will not have as much money when he reaches Europe as it was thought he would by over a million dollars. One of his most ardent supporters and closest friends, Deputy Verdugo, was captured at Talca while making his way out of the country with the purpose, it is supposed, of joining Balmaceda either at Buenos Ayres or in Europe. He was taken to Santiago and handed over to the authorities. He carried with him 300,000 pesos in Chilian bank-notes, and 300,000 pesos in drafts on London, and this was confiscated by the representatives of the Junta. There is little doubt that Balmaceda is making his way over the Andes through the South Pass, and it is impossible to stop him now.

A proclamation has been issued to the effect that any persons harbouring men who were officials under Balmaceda and failing to give them up will be shot. Advices from Santiago show that Balmaceda left his family behind, and that they are being cared for by his brother-in-law, Senor Torres, who is a strong supporter of the Congressionalists. Dalziel's Chicago correspondent telegraphs:—General Thomas, ex-Minister to the Argentine, says that it is likely that Balmaceda is dead, he having either been killed in the mountains by insurgents or died of cold. If alive he will probably next be heard of at Mendaca.

THE KANDAHAR DEBATE.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY writes on this subject to the *Times*:—Sir,—If politics could be shaped according to one's heart's desire, I would readily agree with what Mr. Maclean suggests in the debate about Kandahar, and I would join him in the reproaches made against the present Government with regard to the leniency shown in the face of the rather lukewarm behaviour of the Ameer of Afghanistan. But, alas! in politics we have to watch the proper moment; we have to view all the various sides of the question; and it is for this reason that I cannot find fault with the Indian Government for having stopped with the railway on the northern slopes of the Khojak mountains and not extending the line to Candahar. I do not see the reason why we should rouse the suspicion of the Ameer by leaving British territory and by entering without his consent and desire—I mean to say forcibly—upon what he regards as his own ground. It is a question of 70 miles, a comparatively short space, and nearly level, which remains behind, and which will certainly offer no difficulty in the hour of trial, which may prompt the Ameer to ask the completion of the line, or, if he does not ask it, we can do it all the same. And, again, it ought not to be forgotten that Russia swatches from the Dushakh station of the Transcaspian railroad very attentively England's doings on the other end of the Khojak tunnel, for the slightest move towards Kandahar will be followed by the extension of a Russian branch line towards Poli-Kazun, which place Russia is just now anxiously colonising, which is an evident proof of her planned activity in this southernmost portion of her Turkestan possessions. I repeat, therefore, our device for the present must be *festina lente*, albeit this may surprise the reader to whom I have been known as the chief alarmist.

In reference to the deterioration of British trade in Central Asia, I find that both parties have shot beyond the mark. That Afghan duty collectors are always the same hindrance to trade as was the case 30 years ago is clearly proved by the fact that Indian merchants of to-day prefer sending their bales across Persia to the nearest railway station of the Transcaspian line, and thence to Bokhara, instead of crossing Afghanistan to Kerki or to Kilif, on the Oxus. It is a tremendous circuit they have to make, and still they do it only to avoid the cruelty and rapaciousness of the Afghan duty officers, who are still levying blackmail upon the inoffensive merchant in spite of the iron rule of the present Ameer.

Of course this state of things cannot and ought not to be suffered any longer. It is an urgent duty upon the Government to cure this evil, and the sooner the Durand Mission, which was interrupted by the rebellion of Ishak Khan, goes to Cabul, the better it will be for England's future relations with Afghanistan. I cannot share the implicit faith the Government puts in the present Ameer. He keeps evidently two irons in the fire, and the sooner we prevent him from heating both the better it will be. England has too frequently clearly paid for hurtfull reliance in the character of Afghans and of Afghan Princes, and it is full time that she should keep her eyes open.

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BRIGANDAGE IN TURKEY.

SIGNOR SOLLINI, the Italian railway official on the Salonica-Uskub line, who was recently carried off by brigands, has been set at liberty. The particulars of the release of M. de Raymond, the French farmer who was captured by brigands at Ormoudja on the 19th of August, and on whose head a ransom of £15,000 was set as published. The two dragomans of the French Consulate who, with a guard of 12 gendarmes, accompanied M. Ruffier upon his mission to convey the ransom to the bandit chief, had been waiting for some days at the farm, a strange peasant presented himself and asked to see the leader of the party. M. Ghilbert, Chancellor of the French Consulate, had an interview with the man, who proved to be an emissary of the brigands. With a good deal of mystery he produced a letter, remarking, "I have been enjoined by those who hold M. de Raymond captive to bring you this, under the pain of death. Be so good as to read it privately, and say nothing about its contents to any one, especially the gendarmes. I am charged, in the event of your desiring to release M. de Raymond, to act as your guide to the spot where he is confined. You may bring three men with you. The brigands await us at an appointed rendezvous. Should you utter a single ward calculated to compromise me, you will only compass my ruin, without saving your friend. Decide quickly, for there is no time to lose. I will await you 200 paces from this place."

Having delivered this message the man disappeared. M. Ghilbert then opened the mysterious missive and found that it contained a communication in pure Greek exactly corresponding with the peasant's verbal announcement. At the foot of the note, which was in the handwriting of Thomas, the brigand chief, was a postscript written by M. de Raymond, to the effect that he was quite well and was anxiously expecting the ransom which was to set him free. M. Ghilbert thought it prudent to act in accordance with the peasant's warning. He told the man to wait for him at the place he had indicated, and, without saying a word to any member of the party at the farm, he mounted his horse and galloped as fast as the animal could carry him to Rodosto, in order to seek the advice of the French Consul. That officer urged him not to lose a single moment in availing himself of the peasant's guidance to send the ransom to the robber chief. M. Tacchella, another dragoman of the Consulate, who is possessed of great physical strength, and his servant, a sturdy peasant, were selected to carry out this critical mission, both of them being familiar with the country.

After three days' march the brigand chief, Thomas, attended by five of his gang and accompanied by M. de Raymond, appeared. M. Tacchella and his servant then each produced his quota of the ransom, and the bandit leader sat down to count it, examining the coins with great care and evident suspicion. When he had finished M. Tacchella informed him that he was the dragoman of the French Consulate at Rodosto, and that in addition to the £5,000 which he had brought as M. de Raymond's ransom he had with him a sum of £100 intended to cover the expenses of the journey back to Rodosto. He expressed a hope that this money would not be taken from him. To this the chief replied pleasantly:—"Why, of course not. You shall keep everything you have upon you. No one shall molest you. We have no right to anything but the ransom we have exacted. Here is M. de Raymond, whom I deliver up to you safe and sound. You may depart in all security for you have my assurance that no harm shall befall you." Thereupon Thomas took a sheet of notepaper and began to write out in the most businesslike manner a formal declaration that, the ransom set upon the head of M. de Raymond having been received, that gentleman was now free, and that, for the future, he would be at liberty to traverse these regions in perfect security, and would never again be molested or interfered with by any member of the band. Before leaving Thomas pointed out to the party the route they had to follow upon the return journey, although M. de Raymond said he had some acquaintance with the country, having previously made several shooting excursions in the district. The robber chief also insisted upon kissing M. de Raymond, and begged him not to barbour resentment for the trouble and inconvenience to which he had been put. The brigand who had struck M. de Raymond over the head on the occasion of his capture also approached and besought his forgiveness for that injury, which, he declared he had only inflicted under the stress of circumstances.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

TELEGRAMS from Constantinople give the following as the facts connected with the recent exchange of views between the Russian Government and the Porte concerning the passage of the Dardanelles, with regard to which exaggerated reports have appeared in some of the foreign newspapers:—

After an interchange of explanations between the Porte and M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, an arrangement has been arrived at which will put an end to the misunderstandings which have from time to time arisen when Russian steamers belonging to the Black Sea Volunteer Fleet, which carry on the trade between Odessa and Vladivostock, pass the Dardanelles. The cause of these misunderstandings has lain in the fact that these vessels sometimes convey convicts, who are under sentences of transportation, to Saghalien, and are escorted by soldiers, and at times take out bodies of recruits to join the garrisons in the Russian possessions in the far East, these men also being in the habit of returning home by the same route on the completion of their term of service. The Moskawa, belonging to the Russian

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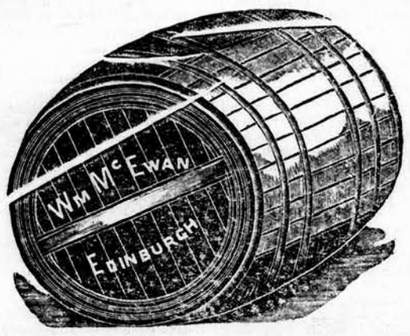

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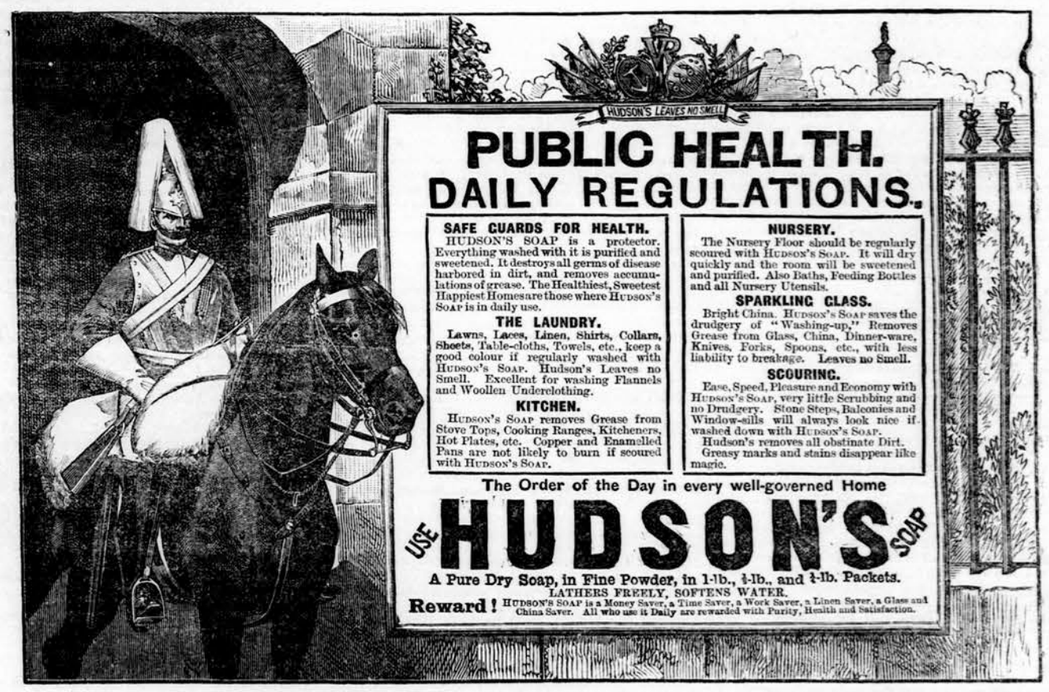
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